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The *Bulletin,* which is prepared by the Research and Statistics Division of the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, is published entirely on the responsibility of the Secretariat, and its contents, which are intended for the use both of governments and the general public, have not been submitted to the member Governments of the Commission before publication.

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ASPECTS OF URBANIZATION IN ECAFE COUNTRIES[1]

The present article begins with an introductory section dealing with population distribution in national economies, definition and measurement of urbanization and the problems of international comparability of urban-rural data. In the second section the size and direction of population re-distribution between urban and rural areas in ECAFE countries are dealt with. In the third section an analysis is made on the basis of available data of demographic characteristics of the rural and urban population in these countries, viz. density, sex ratio, age distribution, occupational or industrial characteristics, fertility, mortality and education. In the fourth and final section major effects of urbanization—demographic, economic and social—are briefly indicated. This study does not consider government plans for economic development or urban growth; neither does it consider the problems of industrial development *per se*.

I. INTRODUCTION

Population distribution and national economies

The great majority of the population of the ECAFE region lives in rural areas and works in agriculture or related village activities. Japan is the only country of the region with any substantial degree of industrialization and urbanization, and here only two in each five people live in cities. In all ECAFE countries, the distribution of the population reflects the extent to which soil fertility, topography, climate, and rainfall facilitate the cultivation of the land by the ancient agricultural techniques. The areas of high density usually lie in river valleys or low plains where rainfall is adequate or where water is available for irrigation.[2] The intensity of land use and hence the density of population declines as elevation advances and irrigation becomes difficult; the uplands are sparsely settled.[3] Urban density tends to be associated directly with rural density, for the great commercial and industrial cities develop in the low areas and along the waterways. While certain cities have evolved as religious centres or for political or military purposes, the major function of most of the sizeable cities has been economic. The urban population has been dependent upon food and raw materials produced in the rural areas, and in return they have produced goods and services. The basic economic differentiation of rural and urban populations is to be found in the type of gainful activity in which they are engaged—the rural people in agriculture, and the urban people in trade, manufacturing, and other types of non-agricultural activities.[4] The paucity of urban areas in all ECAFE countries except Japan reflects the agricultural character of the economies.

In the ECAFE countries, as in most other areas of the world, per capita income is lower among the agricultural population than among the non-agricultural population. The reasons for the agricultural poverty in Asia need only summary statement here. (1) High man-land ratios and prevalent small holdings result in small per capita production in agriculture. Many types of improvements are thus limited, e.g., the use of farm machinery may be uneconomical on small holdings. (2) Population growth has resulted in the deterioration of the economic position of the agriculturalists, for it has stimulated the parcellization of small holdings, the cultivation of sub-marginal lands, and has increased the amount of under-employment. And (3) profit margins

1. Prepared by the Population Division, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations.

2. Ting, W. K., Wong, W. H., Tseng, S. V., *New atlas by province of China*. Shanghai, 1948, p. 13; India, Census Commissioner, *Census of India 1931*. *Vol. I*, Delhi, 1933, Part I, p. 6; Bennison, J. J., *Census of India 1931*. *Vol. XI. Burma*. Rangoon, 1933, Part I, pp. 32-33; Malaya, The Federation of Malaya, and the Colony of Singapore, *A report on the 1947 census of population*. London, 1949, p. 37; Ceylon, Department of Census and Statistics, *Census of Ceylon 1946*. *Vol. I*. Colombo, 1950, Part I, pp. 66-67; Bartholmew, J., *The Oxford advanced atlas*. London ,1942, pp. 14, 54, 57; Cressey, G. B., *Land for 2.4 billion neighbors*. Paper presented before the 17th International Geographical Congress, Washington, D. C., August 13, 1952.

3. In China Proper, for example, the density is highest in the Yangtze-delta-and Hangchow-Bay area, the Shantung Peninsula and the lower course of the Huang Ho (Yellow River) area, the Szechuan Basin, Mid-Yangtze valley, the Tungting Lake area and the Siang River valley, the Canton delta and the coastal plains. In pre-partition India, areas of high density are in the delta of the Ganges, its valleys or those of its tributaries; along the Indus, Son and Jumna Rivers; and on the coastal plains of Madras, Cochin and Travancore States. Most of the interior sections and practically all the frontier provinces are sparsely populated. In Burma, the areas of relatively high density are the Rangoon Delta and the upper Irrawaddy River Valley.

4. *Infra*, p. 9, section on "Occupational or industrial characteristics." also Chen, Ta, "Factors of urban growth in China". *Proceedings of the International Statistical Conference, September 6-18, 1947, Washington, D. C.* Vol. III, Part B, pp. 733-743.

in agricultural and extractive industries are smaller than in manufacturing industries. Remedial measures would appear to lie in the development of resources supplementary to agriculture in order to reduce the population directly dependent upon agriculture.[1]

It has been emphasized that industrialization is necessary if the under-developed countries are to increase per capita productivity, raise per capita national income, and thus permit higher levels of living and greater national welfare. If industrialization is essential to improvement in the conditions of living under the present organization of production and distribution, urbanization is also an essential aspect of social and economic improvement.[2]

The definition and measurement of urbanization

From a demographic point of view, urbanization may be defined as the process whereby an increasing proportion of the population becomes concentrated in towns and cities.[3] The most widely available measure of the level of urbanization is the proportion of the total population classified as urban. While the computation of this ratio requires only a classification of the population into urban and rural categories, the official statistics of the various countries are not always comparable. In Japan, Korea, Ceylon and China (Taiwan), people living in areas administratively defined as a city are classified as urban, and the remaining population as rural.[4] Recent Philippine censuses have also used legal criteria to some extent, although census data have not been tabulated on the basis of urban and rural residence. In pre-partition India, Burma, and to some extent Malaya, the population was designated as urban if the place of residence contained a certain designated population. In pre-partition India, census superintendents sometimes designated characteristics in addition to size whereby a rural-urban classification might be made. Census classifications of the urban and rural populations have not been available for Thailand, Indonesia, British Borneo, and Hong Kong.

1. United Nations, *Measures for the economic development of under-developed countries*. New York, 1951, Parts I-III; United Nations, *Maintenance of full employment*. Lake Success, 1949; United Nations, *Land Reform: defects in agrarian structure as obstacles to economic development*. New York, 1951, Chapters I-III; Singer, H.W., "Economic progress in under-developed countries". *Social Research*, Vol. 16, No. 1, March 1949, pp. 1-11; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *The economic development of Ceylon*. Baltimore, 1953, Chapters 1-3, 11, 15.

2. Industrialization, which gives rise to urban growth, includes both the manufacturing, commerce, etc., of the cities, and the mechanization of farming. The latter reduces the labour needed in rural areas and stimulates migration to the cities.

3. United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1952*. New York, 1952, p. 9.

4. See census reports for these countries; also United Nations, *Data on urban and rural population in recent censuses*. New York, 1950, p. 24.

Problems of international comparability of urban-rural data.

Exact comparisons of the levels of urbanization in various countries are not possible because of differences in the sizes of places defined as urban. However, difficulties in comparison would still remain if technical definitions on size of place were uniform, because an urban-rural classification "is usually a dichotomy which divides the population into two parts, one urban, the other rural. Since there is no point in the continuum from small clusters to large agglomerations at which 'rural' ends and 'urban' begins, the line drawn between urban and rural is necessarily an arbitrary one."[5] In the census data it often happens that the smallest population cluster identified as urban is smaller than the largest population cluster classified as rural; the data from pre-partition India, Malaya and Japan are examples. Moreover, the legal boundaries of urban areas do not necessarily conform to the actual boundaries of the population agglomerations. Even within the same country, this discrepancy introduces artificial factors into the analysis of city growth from one census data to another. However, while variations in census definition make detailed comparisons of urbanization or urban growth difficult, no single factor or combination of factors is sufficient to conceal in broad outline the process of population redistribution as it has been occurring in the ECAFE countries in recent decades.

II. SIZE AND DIRECTION OF POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN ECAFE COUNTRIES

General level of urbanization

With the exception of Japan, the ECAFE countries are mainly agricultural and have preponderantly rural population. These two characteristics — agricultural occupation and rural residence — are closely related. Data for the measurement of this relationship are available for eight ECAFE countries. The index of the agricultural economy was the log value of the per cent of the economically active population engaged in agriculture and allied occupations[6] and the index of rurality was the per cent of the total population classified as rural in the official statistics of a given country. The coefficient of correlation between these indexes was 0.93, indicating a high degree of relationship. Moreover, the scatter of the observed data was sufficiently close to the theoretical values to indicate the validity of this relationship.[7]

5. United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952*. New York, 1952 p. 9.

6. The figures for Korea (1940) and the Federation of Malaya (1947) refer to the male population only.

7. The standard error of estimated values of Y is 3.3 (in terms of percentages).

CHART 1
Relationship between proportion of economically active population engaged in agriculture and proportion of rural to total population in eight ECAFE countries.
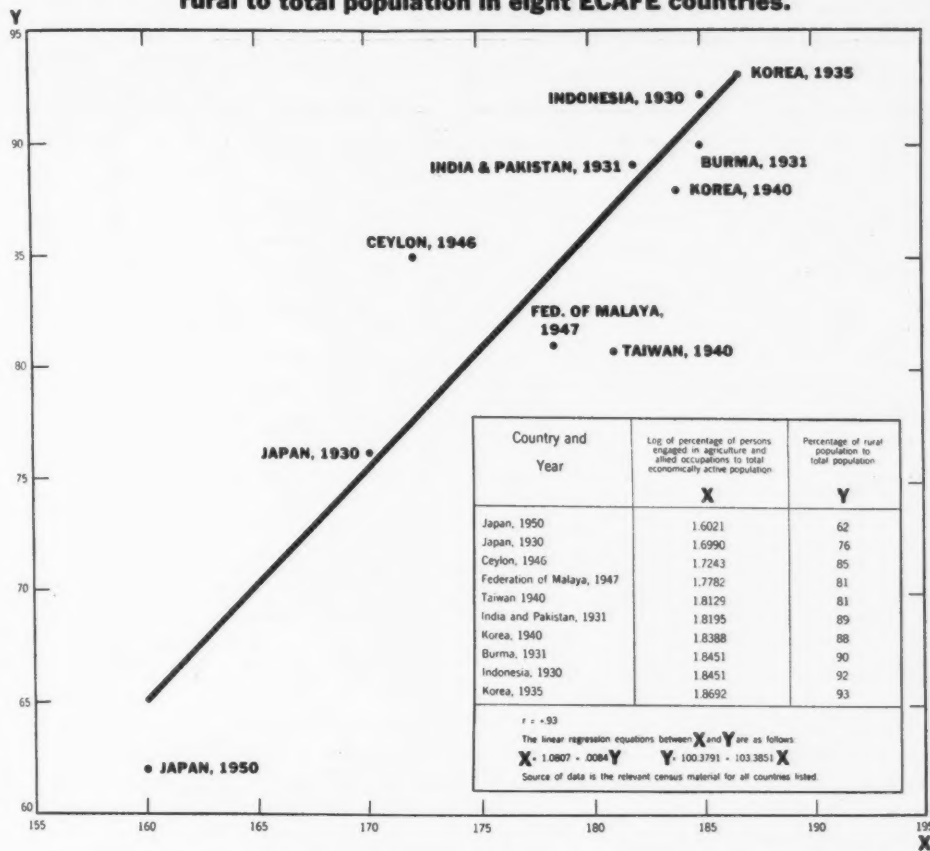
the ECAFE region in 1950, or 18 per cent, lived in urban areas.[2] Whatever the error in these figures, it is evident that the level of urban development is low for the region as a whole. In only Japan and the Colonies of Singapore and Hong Kong did the urban population exceed 20 per cent of the total population.

Cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants in the ECAFE countries[3]

It is fortunate that statistical information is more complete for cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants than for smaller cities, since large cities to a greater extent than smaller cities reflect genuine urban development.

Cities of 100,000 and over included approximately 8 per cent of the total population of the ECAFE region in 1950.[4] If Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Korea are excluded because of special conditions,[5] the percentages for the individual countries ranged from about 3 per cent in Indonesia and Indochina to about 7 per cent in the Philippines, the Federation of Malaya, China and India.

This would seem to indicate that the percentage of the population classified as urban, although variously defined, can be used as a meaningful index of urbanization. If the urban population is considered for the region as a whole, errors in the country ratios should be partially compensatory.

If the different definitions of "urban" yield urban populations which are additive, it becomes possible to estimate the proportion of the total population in the ECAFE region that is urban. The estimate is crude; its validity depends on the fact that in these countries where data were available urbanization as officially defined was related closely to non-agricultural employment. On the basis of official definitions of urban population combined with a liberal use of approximations where no official statistics were available, it was estimated that 214 million of the 1,193 million population[1] of

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1. United Nations, *Population and vital statistics reports.* Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. IV, No. 4, New York, October 1952; United Nations, *Demographic yearbooks 1951.* New York, 1951, pp. 97-09, 122-124.

2. In general, the urban population as officially used by the given countries was used, but in a few cases these definitions were adjusted. In Malaya, the urban population refers to persons living in places with 10,000 population or over; in Hong Kong, the whole population was classified as urban. In the case of the countries for which there was no data on the urban population in 1950, the latest census or estimated ratios were applied to the 1950 total population.

3. National capitals are treated as belonging to the category of cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, irrespective of whether these national capitals have or have not attained that population size.

4. This estimate is the same as a recent estimate for Asia (excluding USSR) but below an estimate of 13 per cent for the world as a whole. See Kingsley Davis and Hilda Hertz, "The world distribution of urbanization". *Proceedings of the International Statistical Institute,* New Delhi and Calcutta, 1951. (To be published).

5. Japan is an industrial country. Singapore and Hong Kong are important ports of international trade, but cannot be regarded as economically apart from their hinterlands. In recent years, Korea has had large influxes of refugees to cities, thereby giving spurious "urbanization".

TABLE 1

THE POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES AND CITIES WITH 100,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION, BY COUNTRY, ECAFE REGION

(latest available data or estimate)

Country	Year	Population of capitals and cities of 100,000 or more per 1,000 total population
British Borneo	1950 estimate	65[a]
North Borneo	1951 census	35
Brunei	1947 census	260
Sarawak	1947 census	70
Burma	1941 census	40
Ceylon	1946 census	55
China (incl. Taiwan)	1940–50[b] estimate	70
Hong Kong	1948 estimate	730
India	1951 census	70
Indochina, three states of	1936 & 1948 estimate	30
Indonesia	1930 census	30
Japan	1950 census	256
Korea	1950 estimate	130[a]
North Korea	1942 estimate	80
South Korea	1949 census	150
Malaya	1947 census	180
Malaya, Federation of	1947 census	75
Singapore	1947 census	720
Nepal	1920 estimate	40
Pakistan	1951 census	35
Philippines	1948 census	75
Thailand	1947 census	50
Total ECAFE Region	1950 estimate	80[a]

a. Weighted average calculated on the assumption that the ratio of the poulation of capitals and of cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants to total population was stable over a period of time.

b. Estimates dated variously, but for most part around this period.

Sources: United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952.* New York, 1952. pp. 111, 127, 206-209; Seltzer, Leon E. (ed.), *The Columbia Lippincott gazetter of the world.* New York, 1952; Ting, Wen-Kiang, Wong, Wen-hao, Tseng, Hsi-ling, *New atlas by province of China.* Shanghai, 1948, p. 13; China, Inspectorate General of Customs, *Decennial reports on the trade, industries, etc. of the ports open to foreign commerce, and on the condition and development of the treaty port provinces, 1912-21, Vol. II,* Statistical Series No. 6, Shanghai, 1924.

However, in certain ECAFE countries, the proportion of the total population living in such cities undoubtedly exaggerates the extent to which urbanization has proceeded. For example, in Malaya, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma and Indochina, recent or earlier records show that substantial proportions of the inhabitants of large cities are aliens.[1] Moreover, many of these cities tend to be economically "alien" to the countries in which they are located, since their activities and commerce tend to be transacted more with alien people and on world markets rather than with the indigenous people.[2]

The trend of urbanization in selected ECAFE countries

A brief analysis is presented here concerning the growth of the urban population in Japan, India, Pakistan and Burma. Except for Japan, the census data on the urban population of these countries are crude, but data for cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants are somewhat more accurate and considerably more extensive. On the whole, census data are sufficiently accurate to permit rough comparisons of trends within and among the individual countries.

Table 2 shows the changes in the per cent of the population classified as urban in India and Pakistan (and separately, for the Indian Union), Burma and Japan during the 50-year period from about 1900 to 1950. Emphasis should be placed on the broad picture rather than on comparisons for short time periods; even in Japan the data from the registration compilations for the year 1920 and afterwards are not comparable with the data from the enumeration census of 1920 to 1935; and the definitions of type of residence in the censuses of 1940, 1945 and 1950 differed from each other as well as from the strictly *de facto* definitions of 1920 to 1935. Nonetheless, the data of Table 2 give indisputable evidence of a growing urbanization in each of the countries listed separately, and in the combined data for India and Pakistan.

Increasing urbanization has, of course, been most striking in Japan. Here while the total population of Japan increased about 15 per cent during each decennial

1. Notably, Chinese and Indians, or the Dutch immigrants and their descendents in the case of Indonesia prior to independence.

2. Cooper, E., "Urbanization in Malaya". *Population Studies,* Vol. 5, No. 2, November, 1951, pp. 117-131; Boeke, J. H., *The structure of Netherlands Indian economy.* New York, 1942, pp. 8-36; India, Census Commission, *Census of India 1931, Vol. I.* Delhi, 1933; Bennison, J. J. *Census of India 1931, Vol. XI, Burma.* Rangoon, 1933, Part I, pp. 208-213; Part II, pp. 20-21; Purcell, V., *The Chinese in Southeast Asia.* London, 1951, p. 214.

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TABLE 2

THE TRENDS OF URBANIZATION IN SELECTED ECAFE COUNTRIES: PER CENT OF TOTAL
POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS URBAN, 1900/01 TO 1950/51

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Year	India and Pakistan (or their corresponding area)[a]	Indian Union	Burma[a]	Japan[b]
1901	10.0	..	9.5	..
1911	9.4	..	9.3	..
1921	10.2	..	9.8	18.1
1931	11.1	..	10.4	24.1
1941	12.8	..	..	37.9
1951	..	17.3[c]	..	37.5

a. Urban is defined as municipalities and towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants, but includes a small number of smaller towns with definite urban characteristics.
b. Urban is administratively defined as incorporated cities, and is roughly equivalent to cities of 30,000 or more population. Years given refer to 1920, 1930, 1940 and 1950.
c. Excluding Jammu-Kashmir and tribal areas of Assam. United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952*. New York, 1952, p. 177.

Sources: Davis, K., *The population of India and Pakistan*. Princeton, 1951, p. 127; India, Census Commissioner, *Census of India 1931*, Vol. I. Delhi, 1933; Bennison, J. J., *Census of India 1931*, Vol. XI, *Burma*. Rangoon, 1933, Part II; United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952*. New York, 1952, p. 14.

period from 1920 to 1950, the urban population increased 53 per cent in 1920-1930, 79 per cent in 1930-1940, and 14 per cent in 1940-1950. The relatively slow increase in the decade of war and reconstruction resulted in a relative decrease in the urban population of Japan from 37.9 per cent of the total in 1940 to 37.5 per cent in 1950.[1] During this decade there was a large out-migration from cities in 1944-1945, but the subsequent return of the evacuees (which continues up to the present), new migrants from rural areas, demobilized soldiers, repatriates from the former empire and occupied areas, and the natural increase of the urban population itself all contributed to a net increase in the urban population during the decade.[2]

1. Based on data in Japan, Office of the Prime Minister, Bureau of Statistics, *Japan statistical yearbook 1951*, Tokyo, 1952, pp. 22-23.
2. The total urban population in 1950 was larger than that of 1945 by 11,181,000. This figure exceeds the 1940-1945 decline in urban population by 3,658,000. Included in the increase for 1945-1950 is the natural increase of the urban population and that of new migrants to urban areas during this period.

The experience of Japan would seem to indicate that the movement from rural to urban areas has been an important factor in the industrialisation of the economy.

For the other countries shown in Table 2 there is a definite but less pronounced trend towards urbanization. In Burma while the total population increased 28.5 per cent between 1901 and 1931 the urban population increased by 53.3 per cent. In pre-partition India (excluding Burma but including Kashmir and Jammu), the total population increased 37.1 per cent between 1901 and 1941, while the urban population increased 74.9 per cent.[3]

Table 3 shows that cities of 100,000 and more inhabitants in Japan have shown considerable population

3. Bennison, J. J., *Census of India 1931*, Vol. XI, *Burma*. Rangoon, 1933, Part II, pp. 6, 14-17; United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952*. New York, 1952; Davis, K., *The population of India and Pakistan*, Princeton, 1951, p. 127.

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TABLE 3

URBANIZATION IN LARGE CITIES OF SELECTED ECAFE COUNTRIES: PER CENT OF
POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS, 1920/21 TO 1950/51

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Year	Indian Union	Pakistan	Burma[h]	Japan[i]
1921	2.7[a]	1.5[e]	3.6	12.2
1931	2.9[b]	1.6[e]	3.6	18.0
1941	4.8[c]	2.0[f]	3.9	29.4
1951	6.8[d]	3.3[g]	..	25.6

a. Including Kashmir. Marten, J. T., *Census of India, 1921, Vol. I*. Calcuttta, 1923, Part II, pp. 20-23; and official estimate of Indian Union population furnished to the United Nations.
b. Including Kashmir. Sources: India, Census Commissioner, *Census India 1931*, Vol. I. Delhi, 1933, Part II, pp. 18-27; and official estimate of Indian Union population for 1931 furnished to the United Nations.
c. Including Kashmir. India, Central Statistical Organization, Cabinet Secretariat, *Statistical Abstract, India, 1950*. Calcutta, 1952, pp. 29-34.
d. Excluding Kashmir-Jammu and tribal areas of Assam. United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952*. New York, 1952, pp. 125 and 207.
e. Estimated by adding the population for cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants located in area corresponding to the present Pakistan and calculating the per cent this figure was of the unofficial estimated population for Pakistan for 1921 and 1931. Data from:

Marten, J. T., *Census of India, 1921, Vol. I*. Calcutta, 1923, Part II, pp. 20-23; India, Census Commissioner, *Census of India 1931*, Vol. I. Delhi, 1933, Part II, pp. 18-27.
f. Kingsley Davis, "India and Pakistan: the demography of Pakistan". *Pacific Affairs*, Vol. 22, No. 3, September 1949, p. 262; United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952*, New York, 1952, p. 111.
g. United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952*. New York, 1952, pp. 111 and 208.
h. Bennison, J. J., *Census of India 1931*, Vol. XI, *Burma*, Rangoon, 1933. Part II, pp. 6, 14-17; United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952*. New York, 1952, pp. 110 and 206.
i. Special reports to ECAFE Secretariat from the Government of Japan entitled "Report on population change and economic development", March 3, 1950 (unpublished); Japan, Office of the Prime Minister, Bureau of Statistics, *Japan statistical yearbook 1951*. Tokyo, 1952, pp. 9-13, 17. Years given refer to 1920, 1930, 1940 and 1950.

TABLE 4
AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE IN POPULATION
(per 1,000 population)

Country and period	Total	Urban	Cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants
Japan			
1920-30	+ 14	+ 42	+ 52
1930-40	+ 13	+ 54	+ 60
1940-47	+ 12	— 9c	— 34c
1947-50	+ 19	+ 62	+ 79
Pre-partition India (excluding Burma)			
1921-31	+ 10a	+ 18a	+ 17a
1931-41	+ 14a	+ 28a	+ 59a
1941-51	+ 12b	..	+ 45d

a. Including Kashmir and Jammu.
b. Excluding Kashmir and Jammu.
c. The wartime exodus from Japanese cities affected the metropolitan areas more than the smaller places. Recovery in recent years has been slower for the great cities than for the cities of less than 100,000 population.
d. Data for 1941 include Kashmir and Jammu; data for 1951 exclude Kashmir and Jammu.
Sources: Special report to ECAFE Secretariat from the Government of Japan entitled: "Report on population change and economic development", March 3, 1950. (Unpublished); Japan, Office of the Prime Minister, Bureau of Statistics, *Japan statistical yearbook*

1951. Tokyo, 1952, pp. 9-13, 7; India, Census Commissioner, *Census of India 1931. Vol. I.* Delhi, 1933, Part I, pp. 5 and 46; Bennison, J. J., *Census of India 1931, Vol. XI, Burma,* Rangoon 1933, Part II, pp. 6 and 14; United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1949-50.* New York, 1950, p. 77; United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952.* New York, 1951, pp. 95, 207-208; India, Central Statistical Organization, *Statistical abstract, India.* Calcutta, 1950, pp. 29-34; Davis, Kingsley, "India and Pakistan: the demography of Pakistan", *Pacific Affairs,* Vol. 22, No. 3, September 1949, p. 262; Davis, Kingsley, *The population of India and Pakistan,* Princeton, 1951, p. 127; "Kashmir" in Seltzer, L. E. (ed.) *The Columbia Lippincott gazetteer of the world,* New York, 1952.

increases in the last thirty years. During the decade 1940-1950 the rate of population growth in the larger cities was less rapid than in the previous decade. In other countries shown in the table, the population living in larger cities increased somewhat more rapidly during this decade than in the previous ten year periods.

Differences in rate of growth of total population and urban population

Within a given country, the rate of population growth is generally greater for cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants than for urban areas as a whole; likewise the population living in the urban areas grows faster than the total population. The differences in rates of growth for the (1) total population, (2) urban population, and (3) population in cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, are given for Japan and pre-partition India in Table 4.

In China, population estimates are available for many cities of 100,000 or more for a number of years. In 20 such cities where estimates were available for 1937 and 1947, the average population increase was 2 per cent per year.[1] Another study of 19 "larger urban centres" indicated an average annual increase of 3 per cent during the decade roughly comparable to 1937-1947.[2]

1. These official estimates were based largely on *Pao Chia* data and vary in the degree of their accuracy. However, by grouping all cities above a certain population size, the total is probably more accurate than figures for single cities. Furthermore, the effects of short-term fluctuations and, thus, the error or estimates is lessened by the use of a ten-year period. Sources: China, Directorate of Statistics, *The Statistical Monthly,* Nos. 121-122 (September and October 1947), p. 18; Nos. 125-126 (January and February 1948). Province of Taiwan, Office of Chief Administrator, *Statistical abstract of Taiwan.* Taipei, 1946, pp. 82-83.
2. Chen, Ta, "Factors of urban growth in China". *Proceedings of the International Statistical Conference September 6-18, 1947,* Washington, D. C., Vol. III, Part B, p. 736.

The rate of increase for China as a whole appears to be far less than the 2 to 3 per cent annual increase in the population of cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants.[3]

The long historical development and the abundant data for Japan permit detailed analysis of an example of city formation in the ECAFE region. In Japan, as in most countries, the major factor in urban growth has been internal migration from country to city. During the period 1920-1940 most rural migrants moved directly from the rural areas to the great cities or more metropolitan areas. While in 1920 one out of every twelve or so persons in Japan lived in a city of 100,000 or more population; by 1940 one out of every five persons lived in such a city. All Japanese provinces have contributed substantial portions of their natural increase to the metropolitan cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto, and Kobe. Furthermore, for the interwar decades as a whole, the net migratory gain of the seven metropolitan provinces (Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, and Fukuoka) was greater than the net migratory loss of the remaining forty provinces of Japan, since the metropolitan provinces attracted not only Japan's own provincials but also the immigrants of the Empire.[4]

Differences in rate of growth of cities or towns according to type

Analysis of the differing rates of growth of cities of various types is quite sparse, although data for such studies are available in many censuses. One study

3. Chen, Ta, *Population in modern China.* Chicago, p. 3.
4. Taeuber, I. B., "Population increase and manpower utilization in Imperial Japan". *The Milbank Fund Quarterly,* Vol. 28, No. 3, July 1950, pp. 285 and 287.

available for the ECAFE region concerns pre-partition India and Burma. In the reports of the 1891 census, towns were classified into four groups: commercial or manufacturing towns, military stations or provincial capitals, capitals of states (past or present), and religious centres.[1] Although similar tabulations were not made for later censuses, sufficient descriptive materials were included to permit a rough classification of 57 cities for the period 1901-1931.[2] Capitals and military centres grew least rapidly, industrial and commercial cities most rapidly. The religious centres occupied an intermediate position. (See Table 5).

Examination of the data for Japan corroborates the evidence from India that rates of urban growth were related to the differing roles of the cities in the changing economies. Commercial and light industrial cities grew more rapidly than other towns without industrial functions in the early decades of industrialization. Later, growth was quickened in the cities with heavy industries, but slackened or was even replaced by decline in many towns based on textiles or the traditional industries.

III. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES

Density

It is a commonplace that urban population clusters have much higher average density per unit-area than rural areas. Even the highest agricultural densities (i.e. 2,000 persons per square mile in the great river valleys of India and China) are generally far below urban

densities.[3] In Asian areas, however, there is little evidence of a positive association between the size of the city and density of settlement within the city. For 37 cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1931 in pre-partition India and Burma, the coefficient of correlation between density and rank order by population size was only + 0.1.[4]

Within countries, cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants tend to be located in areas where the density of rural population is also high. In Japan, the density of rural population was highest in the population belt that included the great cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto.[5] In China (including Taiwan), the higher density areas of 11 provinces (Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuan, Anwhei and Kiangsi) has 66 per cent of the estimated total population of China (including Taiwan) in 1947 and 68 per cent of the total population for cities of 100,000 and over. However, when only the six coastal provinces (Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, and Kwangtung) were considered, it was found that these provinces included 53 per cent of the total population in cities of 100,000 population and over, but only 37 per cent of the total population of the country. A similar situation prevailed in the Indian Union in 1951 where

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1. Baines, J. A., *Census of India 1891, General Report.* London, 1893, p. 81.
2. This has been supplemented in a small number of cases by descriptions in other sources, particularly Seltzer, Leon E. (ed.), *The Columbia Lippincott gazetteer of the world.* New York, 1952. For cities well known for their multi-functions, either the most frequently referred-to function or the latest ascribed function is assumed to prevail. Even so, classifications of the multi-functioned towns are somewhat arbitrary.

3. In China, for example, the number of persons per square mile is 133,000 in Lanchow, 35,000 in Tientsin, 18,000 in Shanghai; in India in 1931 it was 48,000 in Bombay and Jaipur, 24,000 in Calcutta with Howrah. In the centre of Calcutta in 1931, the highest density was reached in six wards which had 112,000 persons per square mile or over, while there were another five wards with over 100,000 persons. Sources: United Nations, *Economic survey of Asia and the Far East.* New York, 1950, p. 36; The Council of International Affairs, *The Chinese yearbook 1940-41.* Chungking, 1941, pp. 46-49; India, Census Commissioner, *Census of India 1931.* Vol. I. Delhi, 1933, Part I, pp. 51-52.
4. Source: India, Census Commissioner, *Census of India 1931.* Vol. I. Delhi, 1933, Part I, p. 50.
5. Japan, Office, of the Prime Minister, Bureau of Statistics, *Japan Statistical yearbook 1951.* Tokyo, 1952.
6. Ting, W. K., Wong, W. H., Tseng, S. V., *New atlas by province of China.* Shanghai, 1948; Seltzer, Leon E. (ed.), *The Columbia Lippincott gazetteer of the world.* New York, 1952; China, Directorate of Statistics, *China statistical year-book 1948.* Nanking, 1948, pp. 46-47.

TABLE 5

AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF POPULATION INCREASE IN 57 CITIES AND TOWNS IN PREPARTITION INDIA AND BURMA, 1901—1931

Number and type of cities and towns	Population in 1901	Population increase between 1901 & 1931	
		Number	Percent
34 industrial-commercial cities and towns	4,677,916[a]	+2,122,226	+ 45.4
19 capitals and/or military stations, past or present	2,079,595	+ 217,712	+ 10.5
4 religious centres	468,286	+ 132,669	+ 28.3
Total urban population in pre-partition India and Burma	29,200,247	+9,785,180	+ 33.5

a. For one town, Jamshedpur, no population data were available for 1901, and the 1911 figure (5,672) has been used instead.

Sources: Gait, E. A., *Census of India 1911, Vol. I.* Calcutta, 1913, Part II, pp. 16-20; Marten, J. J., *Census of India 1921. Vol. I.* Calcutta, 1923, Part II, pp. 20-23, India, Census Commissioner, *Census of India 1931. Vol. I.* Delhi, 1933, Part II, pp. 18-27.

the four states of West Bengal, Bombay, Delhi and Mysore had 20.3 per cent of the total population of India, but 45.8 per cent of the total city population for cities of 100,000 population and over.[1] In the Federation of Malaya, the two cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants are located in the highest population density states of that country, Penang and Selangor.[2] In Ceylon, the single city of 100,000 population and over is located in the most densely populated Western Province.[3]

Sex ratio

Men predominate in the cities of Asia, as in Africa and some part of Eastern Europe; women in the cities of Western Europe, America, Australia and New Zealand. These differences in the proportions of the sexes in the cities reflect the differences in the sex composition of the streams of internal migrants that people the cities. In the East, social and economic factors combine to produce a movement from farm to city that is predominantly male. The role of women lies in the family; public attitudes toward the employment of married women outside the home are definitely unfavourable. The employment opportunities in the cities are far greater for men, and wages are considerably higher. (See Table 6).

More detailed analysis for the cities within Japan indicates that there may be substantial diversity as between the cities of the same country at a given time and that the balance of the sexes may change over time in the same cities. In general, the populations were more predominantly male in the newer cities where

1. Among the major civil divisions of India in 1931, West Bengal and Delhi had the highest population density in india in 1931, while Bombay and Mysore had medium population density. India, Census Commissioner, *The Census of India 1931, Vol. I.* Delhi, 1933, Part I, p. 4; United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952.* New York, 1952, pp. 160 and 207.

2. Malaya, The Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore, *A report on the 1947 census of population.* London, 1949, pp. 161 and 164.

3. Ceylon, Department of Census and Statistics, *Census of Ceylon 1946. Vol. I.* Colombo, 1950, Part I, p. 72.

many industries were concentrated, and were less predominantly male or primarily female in older cities where commercial pursuit or light industries of a household type occupied the majority of the gainful workers. Larger cities tended to have a larger proportion of male than did the smaller cities and towns, although this was primarily a reflection of the differences in types of industrial structure and employment opportunities. The war of 1937-1945 created a vast deficit in the total population of Japan, and the former surpluses of males in most cities were replaced with surpluses of females. However, by 1950 the return migration to the cities and the new migration of rural youth had created a situation in which the over-all deficits of men were far less in the cities than in the rural areas. And in the younger migrant age groups there were again substantial excesses of men in the cities.[4]

Age distribution

Differences in the age distribution of urban and rural populations exist for those countries for which data are available, i.e. Japan, Ceylon and Hong Kong, and pre-partition India and Burma. The urban populations have lower proportions of youth under 15 years of age, higher proportions of young adults aged 15 to 39 years, generally similar proportions of older adults aged 40 to 59 years, and lower proportions of persons aged 60 years or above. The burden of dependent youth and the aged on persons in the productive middle span of life is thus lower in the cities than in the rural areas.

The census data for Japan illustrate the typical age pattern of the mature cities of Asia. In 1940, 45.8 per cent of the urban population of Japan was in the age group 15 to 39 years, 16.0 per cent in the age group

4. Populations of the individual *shi* (cities) and *machi* (towns) are given by sex in the first volume of the Japanese census of population for 1950.

TABLE 6
SEX RATIOS OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS
FOR SELECTED ECAFE COUNTRIES

Country and year	Males per 1,000 females		Deficiency of rural as compared with urban
	Urban	Rural	
Japan, 1950	969	957	12
Korea, 1945	1,045	1,016	29
Sarawak, 1947	1,150	1,049	101
The Federation of Malaya, 1947	1,178	1,103	75
India, 1941	1,228	1,048	180
British North Borneo, 1951	1,281	1,035	246
Ceylon, 1946	1,390	1,089	301

Sources: United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952.* New York, 1952. p. 15.

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TABLE 7

PER CENT OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN FOUR MAJOR AGE GROUPS, ECAFE COUNTRIES, SPECIFIED CENSUS YEARS

Country	Year	Urban or rural	Per cent of total population	Percentage age distribution of urban and rural population			
				Under 15 years	15-39 years	40-59 years	60 years and over
Hong Kong[a]	1931	Urban	100.0	27.6	51.9	17.2	3.3
		Rural	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	1950[b]	Urban	37.5	33.3	42.4	18.0	6.3
		Rural	62.5	36.7	37.4	17.3	8.6
	1940	Urban	37.9	32.7	45.8	16.0	5.5
		Rural	62.1	38.1	35.1	17.7	9.1
	1930	Urban	24.1	31.6	47.1	16.3	5.0
		Rural	75.9	38.1	35.6	18.1	8.2
	1920	Urban	18.1	31.3	46.5	16.6	5.6
		Rural	81.9	37.6	35.5	18.1	8.8
Ceylon	1946	Urban	15.0	29.9	49.8	15.5	4.8
		Rural	85.0	38.6	41.0	15.0	5.5
India, Pakistan and Burma	1931	35 cities[c]	3.0	31.1	50.6	15.0	3.3
		Total	100.0	39.9	41.0	15.0	4.1

a. Data refer to Chinese population only.
b. Based on 10 per cent sample tabulation of the 1950 census returns of Japan.
c. Cities of 100,000 persons or more in pre-partition India and Burma. In 1931 these cities had a total population of 9.4 million or about 3 per cent of the total population of pre-partition India and Burma.

Sources: United Nations, *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.* New York, 1949, p. 326; Hong Kong, Census Office, *Report* on the census of the Colony of Hong Kong taken on the night of 7 March 1931. Hong Kong, 1931, p. 33; Japan, Office of Prime Minister, Bureau of Statistics, *Japan statistical yearbook 1951.* Tokyo, 1952, pp. 22-23; Ceylon *Census of Ceylon 1946. Vol. I.* Colombo, 1950, Part II, pp. 30 and 38; India, Census Commissioner, *Census of India 1931. Vol. I.* Delhi 1933, Part II, pp. 149-155; League of Nations, *Statistical yearbook of the League of Nations 1939-40.* Geneva, 1940, p. 25.

40 to 59 years. The comparable proportions for rural areas were 35.1 and 17.7 Youth under 15 years constituted 32.7 per cent of the urban population and 38.1 per cent of the rural population, while persons aged 60 years or above constituted 5.5 per cent of the urban population and 9.1 per cent of the rural population. Age patterns comparable to those of Japan prevailed in Ceylon. (Table 7).

The essential fact exemplified by the characteristics of the city population in Japan is that urbanization is a product of expanding opportunities for employment in the industrial, commercial and service sections of a developing economy. The population of Japan increased from 55.4 million in 1920 to 63.9 million in 1930. Almost two-thirds of this increase of 8.5 million occurred in the urban areas, and only one-third in the rural areas which include the majority of the population. Between 1930 and 1940, the urban population increased 12.1 million, the total population only 8.6 million. The increase of the urban population, which exceeded the entire increase of the country's population by 3.5 million, represented both natural increase of population in the cities and migrants from the rural areas of Japan itself and the Empire. The pace of urbanization quickened still more in the years from 1930 to 1943 or 1944. The flights from the cities that accompanied the bombings of 1944 and 1945 have been noted earlier. The postwar reconstruction of the cities proceeded rapidly, however, and by 1950 the proportion of the total urban population was almost as great as it had been in 1940. (Table 8).

Occupational or industrial characteristics

Urbanization involves not only a concentration of population within limited areas but an altered occupational and industrial allocation of the labour force. Agriculture and related occupations decline in importance, while manufacturing, commerce, and transportation increase. In 1950, in the urban areas of Japan, 63 per cent of the employed persons of both sexes were engaged in manufacturing, construction, commerce, transportation, and communication industries, 15 per cent in agriculture and allied industries (including mining), and the remaining 22 per cent in other industries. The fact that as much as 15 per cent of the urban labour force was engaged in agricultural and related industries was a result of city planning in postwar Japan, for cities had absorbed large peripheral areas that remained rural except by legal definition. There was also an inter-

TABLE 8
PER CENT OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS URBAN, BY AGE AND SEX, JAPAN, 1920-1950

Age and Sex	Per cent classified as urban			
	1920	1930	1940	1950[a]
All ages				
Male	18.8	24.7	38.3	37.6
Female	17.4	23.4	37.5	37.4
Under 15 years				
Male	15.7	20.9	34.4	35.4
Female	15.4	20.7	34.3	35.2
15-39 years				
Male	24.1	30.8	44.9	40.7
Female	20.8	28.2	43.8	40.3
40-59 years				
Male	17.3	22.7	36.4	38.7
Female	16.4	21.6	34.6	38.0
60 years and over				
Male	11.3	15.5	26.1	30.0
Female	13.1	17.0	27.8	30.9

a. Based on 10 per cent sample tabulation of the 1950 census returns of Japan. Per cent age distribution is affected by war mortality. Note particularly the deficit in the age group 15-93 years.

Sources: Japan, Office of the Prime Minister, Bureau of Statistics, *Japan Statistical Yearbook 1951*. Tokyo, 1952, pp. 22-23.

mixture of "urban" and "rural" industries in rural Japan. In 1950, 67 per cent of the labour force in the rural areas was engaged in agriculture, forestry and mining, and 24 per cent in manufacturing, commerce and related industries. This relatively high proportion of the rural labour force in non-agricultural industries was due in part to the inclusion of towns and small cities in the rural population as legally defined, and in part to the highly developed system of household and small-scale industries in the rural areas of Japan.

In 1931 in pre-partition India and Burma, of all gainfully occupied persons in 11 large cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants 50 per cent were in manufacturing, construction, commerce, transportation and communications, 5 per cent were in agricultural pursuits including mining, and 45 per cent in the group for all other pursuits. In the whole territory of pre-partition India and Burma, the corresponding percentages were, res-

pectively, 17, 67, and 16. In Korea in 1930 about 20 per cent of the gainfully occupied males were in economic pursuits other than agriculture and mining, and less than 6 per cent of the people lived in cities. In 1940, the percentages were 30 and 12, respectively.[1] That the general increasing importance of economic pursuits other than agriculture and mining is closely associated with the growth of urban population in some other countries is also implied in Chart 1.

Urbanization and industrialisation have been accompanied by rising levels of living, particularly among the city population. In Japan, for example, the movement of per capita national income has been generally upward throughout three-quarters of a century or more of industrial and urban development. At least in recent

1. Taeuber, I.B. and Barclay, G.W., "Korea and the Koreans in the northeast Asian region". *Population Index*, Vol. 16, No. 4, October 1950, pp. 283-284.

TABLE 9
CITY AND NON-CITY GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES, JAPAN, 1920-1940[a]

Area	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940
Total[b]	A. 2.66	2.61	2.40	2.31	2.06
	B. 2.70	2.57	2.36	2.21	2.04
Non-city	2.86	2.76	2.56	2.46	—
City	2.07	2.02	1.82	1.75	—
Under 50,000	2.09	2.14	1.86	1.84	—
50,000-99,999	2.19	2.09	1.93	1.81	—
100,000 to "Big Six"	2.28	2.12	1.92	1.81	—
"Big Six"	1.98	1.93	1.73	1.70	1.61

a. At the time these rates were computed, age distributions from the Census of 1940 were available only for the country as a whole, the prefectures, and the six largest cities.

b. Total A is based on the most precise possible estimate of the number of births for Japan as a whole; total B is based on the sum of

the estimated number of births occurring in city and non-city areas.

Source: Table adapted from Taeuber, I.B., "Migration and the population potential of Monsoon Asia", *The Milbank Fund Quarterly*, Vol. 26, No. 1, Japanuary 1947, p. 26.

decades, per capita income has been higher in urban areas and industrial pursuits than in rural areas and agricultural pursuits. For example, in 1930 the per capita income was 800 yen in manufacturing industry but 133 yen in agriculture. The per capita national income of Japan, adjusted for changing price levels, rose from 43 yen in 1920 to 114 yen in 1935.[1]

Fertility

In the ECAFE countries, as in the West, the fertility of urban populations is lower than that of the rural populations in the same countries, and the decline in fertility occurs first in the urban populations.[2] In Japan, fertility in cities of 100,000 and over has been consistently much lower than that in the smaller cities or the rural areas. Declines in fertility occurred throughout Japan in the period from 1920 to the end of war in 1945. Following the war, a temporary upsurge in births occurred, but a decline began again in 1948 and has continued to the present. The gross reproduction rate for the urban population declined from 2.1 in 1920 to 1.8 in 1935, and that for the rural population from 2.9 in 1920 to 2.5 in 1935. (Table 9).

Data from the 1950 census on number of children ever born corroborate the existence of long-continued and substantial differences in the fertility of the women enumerated in urban and rural areas as defined in that census. (Table 10).

1. Japan, Bureau of Statistics, *Wealth and National Income of Japan in 1935.* Cited in special communication to the ECAFE Secretariat from the Government of Japan in 1950.

2. Sex and age differences between urban and rural populations and differences in the completeness of birth registration in urban and rural areas make comparison of crude birth rates hazardous. Indirect indications of fertility may be secured from ratios of children to women or data on size of family, but differences in the levels of mortality are such that arguments as to fertility differentials must be made with caution.

The more rapid decline in fertility in cities than in towns and villages is a direct result of urbanization. There is an indirect influence of urbanization on fertility, also, for the urban ways of living and the urban values which spread throughout the country are factors producing declines in rural fertility. The growth of cities contributes to the decline of national fertility in another way, for with increasing urbanization larger and larger proportions of the population possess the low fertility characteristics of cities rather than the high fertility characteristics of rural areas. This also depresses national fertility. However considered, the association between declining fertility and urbanization is close. And in Japan, the one partially industrialised country of the region, declining fertility was largely an unintended correlate of industrialisation and urbanization.[3]

The general pattern of lower fertility in the cities and higher fertility in the rural areas exists in other Asian countries. In prewar Korea, fertility was lower in the cities than in the rural areas not only for the country as a whole but in each of the thirteen provinces. In general, the fertility of the Japanese in Korea was lower than that of the Koreans, but an inverse association between fertility and urbanization existed within each of the ethnic groups. For the Korean population of Korea in 1930, ratios of female children under six years to women aged 15-40 years were 408 in the urban areas and 508 in the rural areas; the corresponding ratios for the Japanese population of Korea were 339 and 446, respectively. Preliminary analysis of the age distributions from the census of Manchukuo in 1940 indicates that there were substantial differences in the

3. Taeuber, I.B. "Migration and the population potential of Monsoon Asia". *The Milbank Fund Quarterly*, Vol. XXV, No. 1, January, 1947, p. 27.

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN EVER MARRIED, BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, JAPAN, 1950[a]

Present Age of Women Ever Married	Number of Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women Ever Married		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	3,555	3,112	3,819
15-19 years	493	500	490
20-24 years	936	876	970
25-29 years	1,691	1,571	1,773
30-34 years	2,745	2,498	2,916
35-39 years	3,762	3,321	4,054
40-44 years	4,491	3,855	4,896
45-49 years	4,764	4,076	5,200
50-54 years	4,785	4,094	5,195
55-59 years	4,762	4,165	5,083
60 years and over	4,622	4,280	4,775

a. Based on 10 per cent sample tabulation of the 1950 census returns. Excludes a small proportion (less than 0.1 per cent) of cases in the sample where returns were not sufficiently detailed.

Source: Japan, Office of the Prime Minister, Bureau of Statistics, *Japan Statistical Yearbook 1951.* Tokyo, 1952, pp. 30-31.

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fertility of ethnic groups, but that within each group fertility was lower for those living in the large cities than for the rural group, and that fertility was lower in the industrialised than in the rural provinces.[1]

In Ceylon, the ratio of births (average number of live births 1945-47) per 1,000 married women aged 15-44 years in 1946 was 246 for the urban areas, as compared with 262 for the rural areas.[2] In pre-partition India and Burma, as tabulated in the 1931 census, the average number of children ever born per married woman whose husband was engaged in pasture and agriculture (covering 213,025 families) was 4.3; that for women whose husbands were engaged in trade (covering 40,043 families) was also 4.3; and that for those whose husbands were engaged in industry (covering 48,203 families) was 4.2.[3] These data are too fragmentary for definitive conclusions, but they suggest that fertility was uniformly high and that urban-rural differentials were minimal.

Mortality.

Mortality data for urban and rural populations are very sparse in the ECAFE countries. In Japan, a series of life tables for the prefectures permit the analysis of relationships between levels of mortality, industrial structures and mechanization. The analysis of the time period from the first life table, 1926-1930, to the last, 1949, is complex, but it can be summarized briefly. Extraordinary declines in mortality accompanied the industrialization of the Japanese economy and the urbanization of its population. These declines were greater in urban than in rural areas. In 1926-1930, mortality in the cities are far higher than that in the rural areas, particularly for children and young adults. By the early thirties, infant deaths in the cities had dropped below those in the rural areas. In the recent period, however, death rates have dropped most rapidly where they were formerly highest, with the result that internal differences in mortality are declining. Modern public health practises are lessening the differences in the expectation of life in rural and urban areas as Japan approaches the high levels of life expectation once characteristic only of the advanced countries of the West.[4]

In Ceylon, the expectation of life at birth (1945-47 mortality experience) was 38.6 years for males and 34.4 years for females in Colombo municipality, as compared with longer expectations of 47.2 years for males and 42.5 years for females for the country as a whole.[5]

The average annual infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births in Ceylon for 1943-1949 was 109 for the urban areas and 91 for the rural areas.[6] If vital registration in both urban and rural areas were fairly complete, these rates would coroborate the above findings in showing that living conditions in the cities of Ceylon are less healthy than in the countryside.[7]

Education

The census developments in ECAFE countries are still too limited to include such serial statistics as those on literacy or educational status. Elementary education was widely diffused throughout the population, but college graduates were heavily concentrated in the urban areas, especially in the great metropolitan centres. In pre-partition India and Burma, as in Ceylon, literacy was more prevalent in urban areas than in the rural places. In pre-partition India and Burma in 1901, only 96 out of every 1,000 males and 7 out of every 1,000 females were classified as literate. Corresponding ratios of males and females in the large cities were 259 and 49, respectively. In 1931, the ratios in the total population were 133 for males and 25 for females as compared with 348 and 149, respectively, in the population of large cities.[8] In Ceylon, the census report for 1946 showed that 63 per cent of the urban female population aged 5 years and over was literate as compared with 41 per cent in the rural areas.[9]

IV. MAJOR EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION

The inter-relationships between urbanization and other demographic, economic and social factors are so closely woven together that separate analysis is somewhat arbitrary. The following divisions are made in order to simplify the presentation of a most complex process of change.

1. Taeuber, I.B. "Manchuria as a demographic frontier". *Population Index*, Vol. 11, No. 4, October 1945, p. 269.

2. Huyck, Earl E., *Differential fertility in Ceylon*. Paper presented at the 1952 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America.

3. India, Census Commissioner,*Census of India 1931, Vol. I*. Delhi, 1933, Part II, p. 508.

4. Sources: Mizushima, Haruo and others, "Geographical distribution of survival ratio in Japan". *Journal of the Chosen Medical Association.* Vol. 29, No. 11, November 1939, pp. 2137-2152 ; Taeuber, I.B. and Beal, Edwin, G., "The dynamics of population in Japan". In Milbank Memorial Fund, *Demographic studies of selected areas of rapid growth*, New York, 1944, pp. 19-21.

5. Cullumbine, H., "Analysis of the vital statistics of Ceylon". Reprinted from *The Ceylon Journal of Medical Science*, Vol. III, Parts 3 and 4, Section D, December 1950.

6. Huyck, E.E., *Differential fertility in Ceylon*. Paper presented at the 1952 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America.

7. Taeuber, I.B., "Ceylon as a demographic laboratory: preface to analysis". *Population Index*, Vol. 15, No. 4, October 1949, p. 301.

8. For census purposes literacy was defined as the ability to write a letter and to read the answer to it. Large cities refer to those having 100,000 or more inhabitants. Sources: Risley, H.H. and Gait, E.A., *Census of India 1901. Vol. I.* Calcutta, 1901. Part 1, p. 160 ; India, Census Commissioner, *Census of India 1931, Vol. I.* Delhi, 1933, Part I, p. 327.

9. Ceylon, Department of Census and Statistics, *Census of Ceylon 1946, Vol. I.* Colombo, 1951, Part II, pp. 135-139.

Demographic

The demographic relationship basic to the assessment of the population prospects of ECAFE countries is that between the development of urbanization and the rate of increase of the population. Urbanization is not an independent phenomenon but a product of an economic transformation that is industrial in character and includes along with urbanization the increasing of national income, the diffusing of education, and the extension of public health activities. Declines in mortality are a necessary consequence of this comprehensive modernization process. Today appropriate public health measures can produce precipitant declines in death rates at small fiscal outlays by government.

The development of industrial employment in cities has no immediate effect on birth rates. The family is the basic institution in the ECAFE countries, and abundant child-bearing is interwoven with all the other values of the family sphere. The prevalence of early marriage in most of the ECAFE countries reflects the persistence of the ancient institutions and the continuation of the primary role of women as the mothers of children.

In the industrial development of the Eastern countries, as in that of the Western, mortality declined for long periods of time before economic and social modernization proceeded far enough to have appreciable effects on marriage, family, and fertility. In this interim period of transition from the ancient agricultural to the modern industrial society, population increased at a generally quickening rate. Eventually there was a period when fertility fell more rapidly than mortality, but even Japan is only just reaching this period in which the rate of population growth will decline.[1] In pre-partition India (without Burma), for example, the proportion of urban population increased from about 10 per cent in 1901 to 13 per cent in 1941; the estimated annual rate of natural increase rose from 6 per 1,000 population during the decade 1901-1911 to 14 per 1,000 during 1931-1941 for the same reasons presented above.[2] How long population increase continues depends on the relationship between the levels of mortality and those of fertility. Both birth and death rates were high in the pre-modern agricultural societies; presumably, both will be low in the modern society, with a partially urbanized and generally educated population. There is a transitional period, however, where declining mortality is a more powerful determinant of growth than declining fertility. When the decline in fertility proceeds more rapidly than the decline in mortality, the rate of population increase slows down. If this more rapid decline in fertility

continues, growth will eventually cease, perhaps to be replaced by decline. This process of change may be described briefly as the demographic transition, and will be referred to as such hereafter.

Before demographic transition evolves, the increased number of population in turn occasions the need for more rapid urbanization to absorb the rapidly growing population. And if a higher living level of the people is to be achieved, urbanization must proceed more rapidly than population growth.

As urbanization develops, larger and larger proportions of the total population are involved in internal migration and the consequent redistribution of the population between rural and urban areas. Migration and the associated social contacts facilitate the diffusion of new social values, including those of delayed marriage and the small family. Urbanization itself is a powerful factor in declining fertility. This has been the typical sequence among Western nations, and it was the sequence in Japan.[3] In Malaya, on the other hand, urbanization did not represent the industrialisation of the rural economy and it involved primarily alien ethnic groups rather than the indigenous population. Declining fertility apparently did not occur.[4]

Economic

The basis for urbanization and the geographical redistribution of the population in the ECAFE region is economic development which would involve substantial employment opportunities outside agriculture. At present the productive activities of most of the rural people in the ECAFE countries are devoted to subsistence production. Highly organized exchange and market systems are located in urban communities, ranging from small market-towns to great metropolitan centres, and economic development in the rural areas requires the growth of these urban services. But the fact that urban growth is essential to economic development is itself a product of economic development, including urban growth of large-scale organized industries.[5]

1. Whelpton, P.K., "The outlook for the control of human fertility in Japan". *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 15, No. 1, February 1950, pp. 34-35; League of Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1941-42*. Geneva, 1943, pp. 37-38.

2. Davis, K., "Demographic fact and policy in India". In Milbank Memorial Fund, *Demographic studies of selected areas of rapid growth*. **New York, 1944, p. 41.**

3. Thompson, W.S., *Population and peace in the Pacific*. Chicago, 1946, pp. 93-108, 134-147.

4. Cooper, E., "Urbanization in Malaya". *Population Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 2, November 1951, pp. 117-131.

5. *For Japan:* see Ishii, R., *Population pressure and economic life in Japan*. Chicago, 1937.
For China: see China, Inspectorate General of Customs, *Decennial reports on the trade, industries, etc., of the ports open to foreign commerce, and on the conditions and development of the treaty port provinces, 1922-31*, Vols. I-II. Shanghai, 1933; also, Keyes, F., *Urbanism and population distribution in China*. Paper read at the annual meeting of the Eastern Sociological Society in Boston, U.S.A., April 22-23, 1950.
For India and Pakistan: see Brown, W. Norman (ed.), *Economic development in India, Pakistan, Ceylon*. Ithaca, New York, 1951, pp. 20-27; Gait, E.A., *Census of India 1911, Vol. I*. Calcutta, 1913, Part I, pp. 31-44; Sharma, T.R., *Location of industries in India*. Bombay, 1948, pp. 179-229.
For other ECAFE countries: see Boeke, J.H., *The structure of Netherlands Indian economy*. New York, 1942, pp. 14-177; Furnivall, J.S., *An introduction to the political economy of Burma*. Rangoon, 1938; Furnivall, J.S., *Netherlands India: a study in plural economy*. New York, 1944; Robequain, C., *The economic development of French Indochina*. London, 1944; Thompson, V., *Thailand: the new Siam*. New York, 1941; Purcell, V., *The Chinese in Southeast Asia*. London, 1951, pp. 292-353, (Malaya), 606-641 (Philippines).

As economic development proceeds in urban areas, increased employment opportunities attract migrants from rural areas and thus generate a redistribution of population between rural and urban areas. However, it is not until factors of economic development involve a reallocation of the labour force from lower to higher levels of labour productivity that urbanization has permanent effects on the redistribution of population.[1] The refugee influxes into the cities of South Korea between 1945-1949 jammed over 4 million people into the cities of that country.[2] City growth due to the influx of refugees has also occurred in periods of severe social disturbances in China, Hong Kong, India and Pakistan and Burma. These temporary growths of urban populations do not signify a permanent redistribution of the population, for there is no functional economic transformation that provides for a reallocation of the labour force and an increase in labour productivity.

Economic transformation sustains continuing urbanization through extending employment opportunities at the higher levels of income permitted by rising levels of labour productivity. It also helps to foster conditions favourable to the demographic transition.[3] Both the economic and the demographic transitions are essential aspects of urbanization which continues over a long period of time.

Social

Cities are the areas in which new ideas and values are created and developed from the centres from which they are eventually diffused. Since urban dwellers come from diversified backgrounds, they form a far more heterogeneous society than that of the peasants. The many inter-city and even international media of social communication further increase the heterogenity of the urban milieu.[4] The entire process of creation, exchange, assimilation and diffusion of new values is the foundation of social change.

The intensity of the relationship between urbanization and social change is seen in the role of the family in the cities of selected ECAFE countries. The family is the most important social institution in the countries of this region. The changing role of the family under the impact of urbanization will be considered here for the indigenous ethnic group, and this consideration will be limited to three types of situations: (1) that in which the role of the family appears to be changing; (2) that in which the family has made minor adjustments; (3) that in which little modification in the family has occurred.

The mainland of China is selected to show the broad relevance of urbanization to the role of the family. The Marriage Act, passed on May 1, 1950, supported other public measures, especially the economic directives from the public agencies for industrialisation, that the family institution should be mainly utilitarian. This Act and related economic measures have been widely presented in periodical and newspaper publications in that country. The Act provided for the equality of the sexes in education, employment, and other opportunities, and encouraged the employment of women outside the family. Social insurance for disabled and aging workers was extended to larger groups of industrial workers, and provisions were made for urban social institutions which would care for the children of working mothers.[5] Participation of women in employment formerly reserved for men has been gaining popularity. The provision for greater economic independence for women suggests the emergence of a changing family role for the woman since certain traditional functions of the woman in the rearing of the young and the care of the aged are being shifted to social agencies.

Japan is an example of where only relatively minor adjustments in the urban family have occurred. The traditional role of the Japanese family has co-existed with urbanization. While young girls entered gainful employments in great numbers as Japanese industrialization developed, married women were seldom employed in activities that removed them from the home. The economic opportunities and social status of women remained largely consistent with that accorded to women within the community and the family. When, for example, working girls in cities have married, their predominant role has been that of wife and mother. Although the city mothers have had fewer children than those living in the countryside, their role within the family has shown remarkably little external change.[6]

In Ceylon, the employment of estate workers in commercialized agriculture on a familial basis illustrates the adjustment of economic functions to a rigid family

1. Ghosh, D., *Pressure of population and economic efficiency in India.* Bombay, 1946, pp. 84-85.

2. United Nations, *Demographic yearbook 1952.* New York, 1952, p. 177.

3. These include rising levels of living, the wider diffusion of new social values, a long-range regulating force of the potential size of labour force, and improvements of dependent-productive ratios of the population.

4. These media include internal and international movements of people, communications and interactions through various social institutions such as educational and other aggregations, mail correspondence, newspapers, radio-movie and other media.

5. Chang, P.C. and Chang V.C. (Compilers), *The 1951 people's handbook Vol. I.* Shanghai, 1951 ;*China Daily News of New York,* March 3rd, 4th, 14th, and 19th 1953 ;*Ta Kung Pao of Shanghai,* December 5th, 11th, 13th to 15th, 1952.

6. Taeuber, I.B. "Family, migration, and industrialisation in Japan". *American Sociological Review,* Vol. 16, No. 2, April, 1951, pp. 154-156: Pelzel, J.C., "Some social factors bearing upon Japanese population". *American Sociological Review,* Vol. 15, No. 1, February, 1950, pp. 23-25.

role. The nature is similar to the co-existence of familism and urbanization in Japan. However, it differs from the Japanese case in that the estate workers are mostly Indian immigrants and thus alien to the land. Estate employment had only slight effects on the indigenous people of Ceylon.[1]

A case of urbanization with less accompanying change in the family institution is illustrated by Malaya. Here Asian immigrant groups from abroad, particularly from China and to a lesser extent India, constitute three-fourths of the urban population of the Federation and four-fifths of the Federation and the Colony of Singapore. These immigrant groups have transplanted the family patterns of their homeland to their new environment, and despite the recent fairly rapid urbanization in Malaya, no significant change in the role of family of the urban inhabitants, or in the socio-economic life of the Malayians of the country, has occurred.[2]

Other far-reaching social effects of urbanization are those emanating from the provision of facilities for education in the urban areas. As such facilities directly promote the improvement of skill, training, professional proficiency, and the knowledge and understanding of people receiving the education, they contribute to an improvement in the quality of the urban population and thus assist in securing a rising level of labour productivity and social welfare.

Urbanization also brings many maladjustments. One of the major problems is the disrupting effect on the family. The geographical segregation of the immigrant workers from their family members left behind in the country and the severity of the economic competition in cities often prevent urban men from establishing homes in the cities. Housing shortages appear as an acute problem in urbanization. Fantastic overcrowding is prevalent in many of the large cities in most ECAFE countries, and constitutes an even greater

problem than that of rural housing.[3] Other urban drawbacks of urbanization are the heavy incidence of disease and premature death, low-paid and ill-treated labour, and the difficulty of maintenance of law and order. It should be noted that these social aspects are not peculiar to cities of the East, but have been problems in the process of the urbanization in the West as well. However, maladjustments of this kind could be remedied by means of social legislation, housing projects, public health measures, etc., and are not a necessary accompaniment of the urban development, and in time will undoubtedly be improved and corrected.

It should be kept in mind that the concentration of population, industry, and services within metropolitan centres, a pattern characteristic of economic development in many western countries, is not necessarily the model for economic and social advancement in the Eastern countries. Indeed, the costly decentralization and suburban development in certain western countries attest to the lack of long-range planning at an earlier period. However, industrial and urban development in ECAFE countries might conceivably profit from the experience of the West by planning for the maintenance of a balance in population growth between different cities and between the urban and rural sectors of their population. Also, since industrialisation and urbanization are likely to bring changes in social institutions and values, it is desirable, if possible, to weigh the consequences of such changes in planning for how economic development should evolve. In all likelihood a blueprint which would serve for all countries is not practicable.

It is, of course, the net balance of the desirable and the undesirable aspects of urbanization that is significant. The experience in postwar Japan indicates that urbanization and industrialisation are not reversible processes. Population increase alone would prohibit the return to the ancient agrarian order. Even were such reversals possible, the declines of urbanization and industrialisation would result in far more serious disruptions in the society than the maladjustments incident to urban growth.

1. Taeubel, I.B., "Ceylon as a demographic laboratory: preface to analysis". *Population Index*, Vol. 15, No. 4, October 1949, p. 297.

2. Cooper, E., "Urbanization in Malaya". *Population Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 2, November 1951, pp. 117-125.

3. See for example, India, Census Commissioner, *Census of India 1931*, *Vol. 1*. Delhi, 1933, Part I, pp. 52-57; Hinder, E.M., *Life and labour in Shanghai: a decade of labour and social administration in the International Settlement*. New York, 1944, pp. 44-83; Government of Hong Kong, *Annual Report 1947*. Hong Kong, 1948, pp. 75-79, and *Annual Report 1949*. Hong Kong, 1950, pp. 76-97.

NOTE ON THE DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN THE ECAFE REGION[1]

DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT OF DIVERSIFICATION

A diversified economy is one in which there is a large number of industries (including agriculture and trade) producing a variety of commodities and services. An undiversified economy is one which depends on the fortunes of a small number of industries and commodities. The economies of most countries of Asia and the Far East are less diversified than the economies of the industrialized countries.

Diversification of production may be measured by the contribution of different industries to the national income or by the distribution of the occupied population between different industries. These criteria apply to output or employment as a whole. There is another, partial, criterion, namely the degree of diversification of exports, measured by the commodity distribution of exports. This criterion is important in the analysis of foreign trade.

Short-period changes in relative prices may alter the value contribution of different industries to national income (or to exports) without any change in the quantum contribution of the different sectors to the total amount of goods and services produced (or exported). Care must be taken that such short-period fluctuations are not mistaken for changes in diversification. This does not mean, however, that price changes are irrelevant; where they persist, they have an important influence on the structure of physical production.

Diversification has a bearing on stability of income. A well diversified economy can withstand the shock of fluctuations in prices or output in any one commodity better than a less diversified or undiversified economy. Naturally, there are many qualifications, and much will depend on the kind of commodities in question. Thus an economy largely based on a commodity that is in

relatively stable demand, and the production of which is not subject to sharp fluctuations, may actually enjoy a steadier income than a more highly diversified economy.

Moreover, the impact of a given change in demand or supply, say of rubber, on two economies equally dependent on it would vary with the flexibility or responsiveness of the economy. Flexibility depends upon the structure of the economy with reference to such factors as mobility of labour and capital, the degree of integration between the industries affected and other industries, the social organization of production (for example, whether the commodities are produced by peasants in small units or in large units by plantation owners), and so on.

There is also a relationship between the degree of diversification and the *level* of income. It is a universal rule that agriculture is the predominant field of employment in under-developed poor countries. It is true that agricultural output may include a variety of commodities, but the scope for diversification is rather smaller in agriculture than in industry and services, and, in any case, where the productivity of the economy and real income per head are very low, a high proportion both of the productive effort and of total expenditure goes into the provision of a few essential foodstuffs. Conversely, more highly developed countries will generally show a higher degree of diversification. Naturally, one would not expect a perfect correlation. The availability and the character of the natural resources—whether varied or not—are conditioning factors at each level of development co-determining, among other things, the degree of specialization for foreign trade.

This note will study the structure of production in various countries of the ECAFE region and will try to establish the degree of diversification with regard to output, employment and exports. The first part will refer to the pre-war period, and this will be followed by an analysis of postwar changes.

[1]. The present note merely attempts to bring together information relating to diversification, and does not deal with factors or postwar government policies affecting diversification.

TABLE 1
DEGREE OF DEPENDENCE ON AGRICULTURE IN SELECTED ECAFE COUNTRIES
(In percentages of occupied population and national income)

		Pre-war		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Burma:	Occupied population . .	1931	69.6	..	..	..	..	..
	GGP	1938	46.7	46.4	49.1	48.3	44.9	46.3
Ceylon:	Occupied population . .	1921	62.9	50.4a	..	..	..	..
	GGP	1938	53.0	54.8	54.9	54.7	58.4	58.9
China:	NNP (1936) NI (1946) . .	1936	64.7	62.7a	..	..	..	..
India:	Occupied population . .	1931	67.2	..	67.9	..	..	..
	NNP	1931	53.5	..	47.5	..	..	..
		1942	52.1					
Indonesia:	Occupied population . .	1930	63.6	..	..	..	..	..
Japan:	Occupied population . .	1935	47.5					
	NI	1935	19.3	30.1	28.9	25.7	24.8	..
Malaya:	Occupied population . .		..	64.5	..	..	..	..
	GNP		..	41.5	45.1	43.9	51.8	..
Philippines:	Occupied population . .		..	..	65.7	..	..	..
	NI		..	43.8	41.6	40.7	40.3	40.3
Thailand:	Occupied population . .	1937	88.6	..	84.8	..	..	..
	GGP	1938	45.6	60.3	60.7	60.1	57.2	..

a. 1946.   *Note:* For statistical notes see Appendix.

PRE-WAR CONDITIONS

Dependence on agriculture

Most countries of the ECAFE region are economically underdeveloped and heavily dependent on agriculture as a field of employment and a source of income (see table 1).

The proportion of the working population engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries ranged before the war between 60 and 70 per cent in most parts of the region; in Thailand it was still higher (about 89 per cent). Of all the countries for which we have data, Japan was the only one where agriculture absorbed less than half the total labour force. In most countries, the occupied population in agriculture proper predominated in the group "agriculture, forestry and fisheries."

As to the contribution of agriculture to national income, there were wide differences between various countries. The contribution of agriculture was highest in China with about 65 per cent in 1936, followed by Ceylon and India (undivided) with 52-53 per cent. The dependence on agricultural income was smallest in Japan where before the war only 19 per cent of national income originated from agriculture.

Table 1 shows that agriculture was generally more important as a field of employment than as a source of income. This reflects the higher average productivity of non-agricultural labour compared with agricultural, a phenomenon that is particularly marked where there is disguised rural unemployment. However, some allowance must be made for the under-estimation of that part of the agricultural output that does not enter into the money stream.

TABLE 2
GROUP DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL AREA UNDER SELECTED CROPS IN NINE ECAFE COUNTRIES, 1934-1938

	Area under specified crops		Food grains	Starchy roots	Sugar containing crops	Pulses	Total food	Oil seeds	Aromatic	Fibre	Rubber
	'000 ha.	per cent									
Burma	6,648	100	78.6	..	0.3	3.6	82.5	13.2	0.6	3.0	0.7
India	96,134	100	74.4	0.2	1.4	7.2	83.2	8.5	0.8	7.5	—
Indochina	6,344	100	93.9	2.2	0.6	..	96.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.8
Indonesia	9,170	100	67.0	11.8	0.9	..	79.7	7.9	5.5	0.4	6.5
Japan	6,735	100	73.0	5.9	0.4	4.0	83.3	6.7	1.1	8.9	—
Pakistan	18,977	100	68.9	..	1.1	3.5	73.5	3.5	0.9	22.1	—
Philippines	4,575	100	58.6	2.1	5.1	0.4	68.5a	23.2	1.7	6.6	—
Thailand	3,592	100	94.0	..	0.3	0.2	94.5	1.5	0.3	0.2	3.5

a. Including bananas and pineapples.   *Note:* For statistical notes vide Appendix.

CHART 1

DIVERSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE IN SELECTED ECAFE COUNTRIES 1934-1938

Cumulative percentages of areas under selected crops

Crops in order of rank
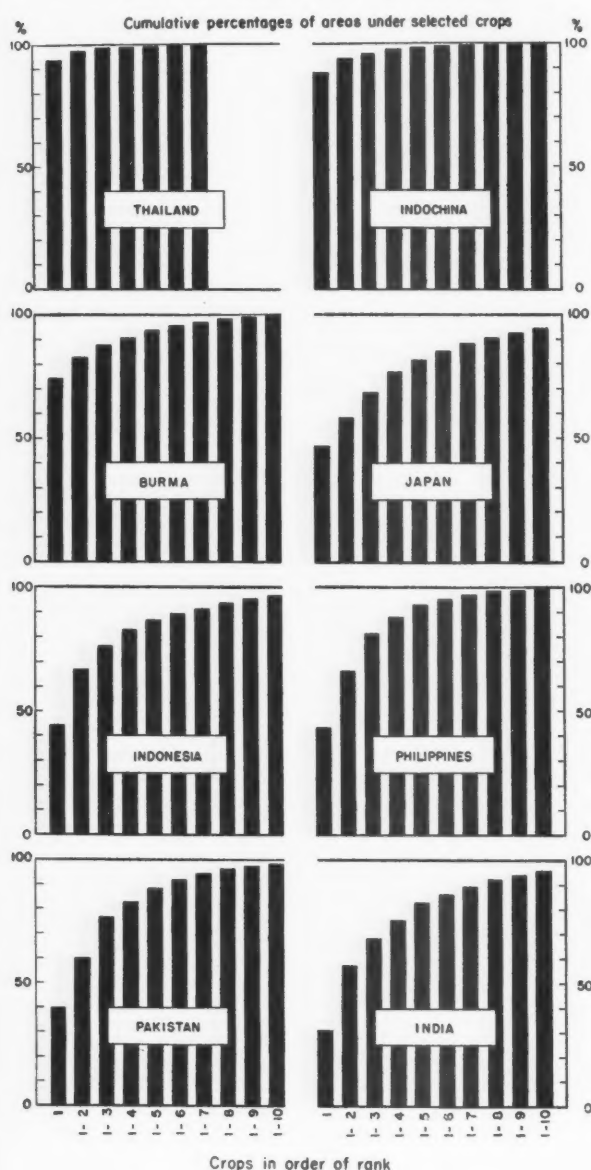
NOTE:—For statistical notes vide Appendix.

The difference between the weight of agriculture as a field of employment and its weight as a source of income was particularly large in Japan, where industrial labour has a considerable productivity lead, and in Thailand where there is fairly high disguised unemployment in agriculture[1] (though in this case agricultural income is probably under-stated in table 1). For Burma, India (post-partition), Malaya and the Philippines, the ratios between agricultural and non-agricultural productivity, which are implied in the figures of Table 1, correspond fairly closely to the "normal" relationship that prevails in most underdeveloped countries.[2]

Diversification within agriculture

The degree of diversification of an agricultural economy largely depends on how wide is the range of commodities that are produced in agriculture. In general, this range is rather narrower than in industry and in services.

Table 2 classifies the acreage under different crops in pre-war years into broad groups and from it the high preponderance of acreage under food crops can be seen. The acreage under food exceeds 80 per cent of the cultivated area under specified crops for most countries of the region.

Within food crops there is a large preponderance of areas under food grains, and within food grains under rice. All the countries listed in Table 2, had before the war more than 80 per cent of the food-crop area under foodgrains and except for India the area under rice was more than half the food grains area.[3]

If we leave the classification of crops into broad groups and study the area under individual crops (cf. chart 1), we find that the degree of concentration on a limited number of crops was smallest in India and Japan, and highest in Indochina and Thailand.

If concentration within agriculture were measured not by the area under each crop, but by the income accruing from each crop, then the results would be different, because of the differences in the earning power of various crops. National income statistics are not available in such detail, however, except for the Philippines where in 1949 income per hectare of land was 768 pesos for sugar cane, 525 pesos for coffee, 490 pesos for tobacco, 256 pesos for rice, and only 100 pesos for corn.

1. This is partly indicated by the arable land man ratio in Thailand, which was 0.29 hectares per person in 1950. This ratio, though higher than in many other countries of the ECAFE region, was much below the arable land man ratio in British Borneo (3.58), Burma (0.47), India (0.35), Federation of Malaya (0.40) and the Philippines (0.42).
2. Cf. E.M. Ojala, *Agriculture and Economic Progress*, London 1952. Note that similar productivity differences between industry and agriculture obtain in more developed countries.
3. Area under rice as a percentage of the food grain area in 1934-38 was: Thailand 99, Burma 94, Indochina 94, Philippines 74, Indonesia 66, Japan 64, Pakistan 58, and India 35.

Diversification of commodity exports

The commodity composition of the region's export trade reflects the structure of production in the various countries. In general, agricultural commodities predominate in exports; before the war they formed between 60 and 95 per cent of the exports of the various countries. Japan and the Philippines were the only countries where this proportion was much smaller.[1]

In order to show the degree of diversification of exports, it may be appropriate to present the cumulative value of exports of individual commodities (or groups of commodities) in order of rank without separating the products of agriculture from other industries. If this is done as in Chart 2 it will be seen that in countries of the region three or four "commodities" accounted for more than half the total exports in most countries[2] On this basis, Japan showed the highest degree of diversification, while Burma and Ceylon showed the lowest.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENTS

Between the end of the 'thirties and the end of the 'forties, the weight of agriculture as a source of income has increased in many countries of the ECAFE region; at the same time, the dependence on a limited number of export commodities has become more pronounced. It would be rash to conclude, however, that this development indicates a general economic trend.

Of all the countries for which data are available, Thailand is the only one where the increase in the share of agriculture in income reflects a substantial increase, both relatively and absolutely, in the productive capacity of the agricultural base of the economy. The output of agricultural commodities (rice, sugar cane, coconuts, tobacco, rubber) has continued to expand more rapidly than the output of other goods. There has also been some tendency for more diversification within agriculture[3] but the overriding tendency in the last ten or fifteen years in Thailand has been the strengthening in the relative importance of the leading industry i.e. agriculture.

In the other countries the increased importance of agriculture reflects either the higher resilience of agriculture in the face of a general decline in output, or the

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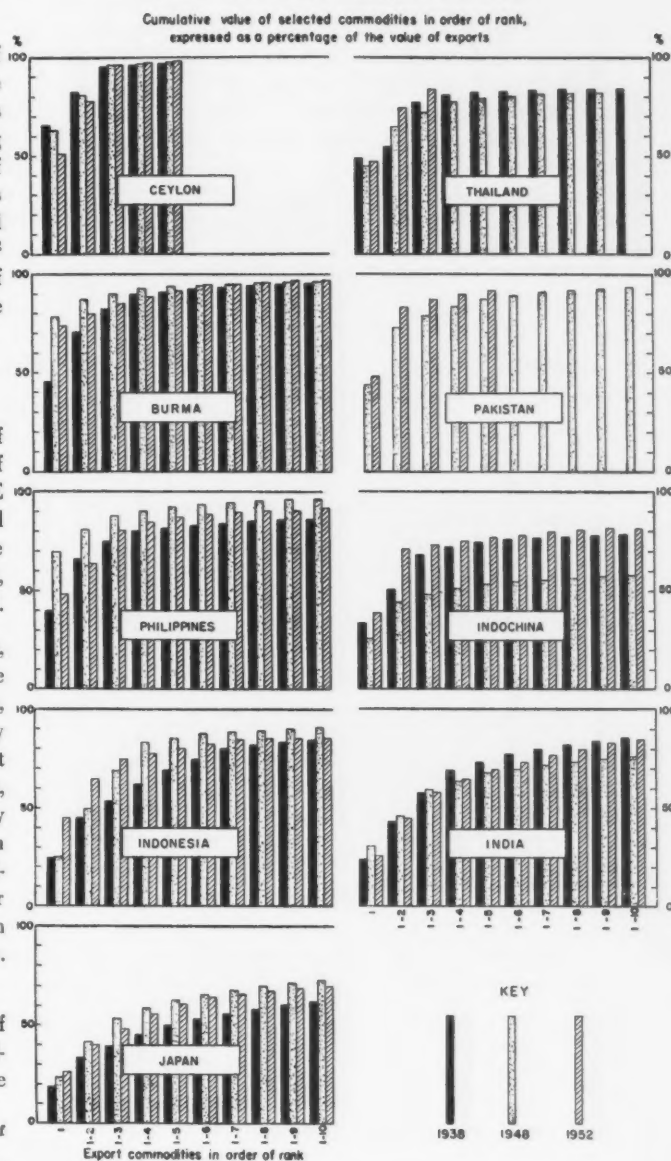
1 For the Philippines, refined sugar amounting to 40 per cent of total exports is classified as industrial exports.

2. It should be noted that the definitions of a commodity and the classification of various commodities into significant groups are to some extent arbitrary. Cf. the note in the Appendix on the classifications on which Chart 2 is based.

3. Between 1934-38 and 1950 area under rice increased by only 57 per cent while area under cotton increased by almost five times, maize and soybeans by about three times and the area under tobacco doubled.

CHART 2

DIVERSIFICATION OF EXPORTS IN SELECTED ECAFE COUNTRIES 1938, 1948 & 1952

Cumulative value of selected commodities in order of rank, expressed as a percentage of the value of exports

Export commodities in order of rank

KEY
1938 1948 1952

NOTE:—For statistical notes vide Appendix.

appreciation of agricultural products in terms of industrial goods, or a combination of both.[1] That the range of commodities that contribute the bulk of export proceeds has tended to become narrower in a number of countries (e.g. Burma, Indochina, Indonesia) is explained by the same factors. (see chart 2)

If one abstracts these different rates of output losses and output recovery following upon the war, as well as price changes, it is probably true to say that the economic structure of the countries of the region, i.e. the lay-out of their productive resources, has not undergone any substantial changes between the end of the 'thirties and the end of the 'forties. This must be qualified particularly for *India* and *Japan*. In unpartitioned India there was a very marked shift towards industry in the course of the 'thirties, a process of diversification which continued throughout the war. (see table 3)

Japan, the outcome of the war set up strong tendencies towards a re-arrangement of the productive resources of the country. The main factor there is the loss of former sources of supply and the consequent greater reliance on domestic resources. This is shown in the shift towards industries that are based on home materials, and in the reduced ratio of imports to output. The development towards a higher degree of self-sufficiency is equivalent to an increase in diversification.[3]

Looking ahead, the implementation of the development plans in the region is bound to affect the distribution of the economic resources, but so far the period was too short for any substantial results to emerge.

In general we would expect that as development proceeds, agriculture will become less predominant as a field of employment. Whether or not this long run

TABLE 3

INDIA: NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST) CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

	1931		1942	
	'000 Mn. Rs.	Per cent	'000 Mn. Rs.	Per cent
Agriculture	8.9	53.5	17.8	52.1
Organized industry	1.6	9.8	5.5	16.1
Unorganized industry	1.6	9.9	3.9	11.5
Other items	4.5	26.8	7.0	20.3
Total	16.6	100.0	34.2	100.0

Note: For statistical notes vide Appendix.

The partition of India makes it impossible, however, to trace and measure the extent of this shift.[2] As to

tendency[4] will be associated with a corresponding fall in the share of agriculture in national income, is another matter which will depend on relative changes in productivity and in the terms of trade between primary products and industrial goods.

1. The outstanding case is *Burma*, where the post war contraction of economic activity, which affected all fields of the economy (except the Public Authorities Sector), was more moderate in agriculture than elsewhere. This is also true for the *Philippines* if one compares the early post-war period with 1938. As to *Ceylon* the increase in the share of agriculture between 1949 and 1951 (see table 1) was largely due to price changes.

2. The contribution of agriculture to national income decreased from 52.1 per cent in 1942 to 48 per cent in 1948/49 which is after the partition.

3. c.f. *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East 1952.*

4. In Ceylon, almost two-thirds of the male labour force were engaged in agriculture, forestry and finsheries in 1921; by 1946 this proportion had fallen to 50 per cent.

APPENDIX

The sources used for the tables and charts together with some explanatory notes are given below; statistical notes which can be readily referred to in the original sources are in general omitted.

Table 1. Degree of dependence on agriculture in selected ECAFE countries

Figures relating to agriculture include forestry and fisheries.

Occupied population — Sources

India: ILO *Yearbook of Labour Statistics 1945-46; Monthly Abstract of Statistics,* August 1952.

Japan, Malaya, the Philippines and Thailand: ILO, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1945-46* and *1951-52.*

Ceylon: Department of Census and Statistics, *Statistical Abstract of Ceylon 1950; Census of Ceylon 1946.*

Indonesia: *Statistical Abstract for 1940.*

National income — Sources

Burma: Ministry of National Planning and Religious Affairs, *National Income of Burma,* August 1952.

Ceylon: Estimated on basis of the figures published by the Department of Census and Statistics in the *Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, 1951* and in the *National Income of Ceylon* by K. Williams. The output of the agricultural sector is slightly overstated owing to the inclusion under agriculture of some mining and industrial products for which no separate figures are available. Export products are valued f.o.b. and include therefore distribution and transportation charges. This raises the value of output of the agricultural sector at the expense of the transport and trade sector.

China: United Nations, *National Income Statistics 1938-47; National Income and its Distribution in Under-Developed Countries.*

India: United Nations, *National Income Statistics 1938-47; National Income and its Distribution in Under-Developed Countries.* Figures relate to fiscal years beginning April of the year stated. Prewar figures relate to India prior to partition.

Japan: Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, *Japan Statistical Yearbook 1949* and *1951.* Figures for 1935 relate to calendar year while 1947-1950 figures relate to fiscal years beginning April of the year stated.

Malaya: Estimated on basis of the *National Income of Malaya, 1947-49* by F. Benham. In order to eliminate "double counting" the value of imports has been deducted from the gross products on basis of tentative and largely arbitrary allocation of total imports to individual industries. It has been assumed that "double counting" of local production affects only manufacturing. The estimates for the agricultural sector are based on f.o.b. valuation in the case of exports and at cost to final consumers in the case of production for local use; they include therefore transport and distribution costs and to this extent are overstated.

Philippines: *The National Income of the Philippines and its Distribution* by W. I. Abraham.

Thailand: *Estimates of Gross Geographical Product and Domestic National Income of Thailand* by G. S. Gould. Figures for 1938 relate to fiscal years beginning April. 1947-1950 relate to calendar years.

Table 2. Group distribution of the total area under selected crops in nine ECAFE countries 1934-38

The distribution of areas under selected crops is a statistically less satisfactory measure of diversification within agriculture than the distribution of the value of crops, for which data are not available, and the interpretation of the figures requires considerable care.

Yearbook of Food and Agriculture—Production, 1951, Vol. V, Part 1 by FAO has been used as the basic source for the table. The following items, for which figures were not available from this source, have been estimated on basis of, or extracted from, national and other sources: Burma: rubber; India: coffee, cotton and jute; Indochina: coconut and rubber; Indonesia: coconut, oil palm, cinchona, kapok and rubber; Japan: mulberry gardens; Pakistan: cotton and jute; Philippines: pineapple, coconut and maguey; Thailand: coconut and rubber.

The following items (subject, however, to their importance in individual countries) have been included in the groups as shown in the table: (1) food grains: wheat, rye, barley, oats, mize, millet, sorghum and rice; (2) starchy roots: potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams and cassava; (3) sugar cane and sugar beet; (4) pulses: dry beans, dry peas, broad beans and chickpeas; (5) total food is the total of the first four groups: bananas and pineapple included in the case of the Philippines amount to 2.3%; (6) oil seeds: soybeans, ground nuts, linseed, coconut, oilplam, rapeseed and sesame seed; (7) aromatic crops: coffee, tea, tobacco and cinchona; (8) fibres: cotton, kapok, flax, jute, hemp, abaca, maguey. Mulberry included under Japan; (9) rubber, natural.

The percentages relating to each group have been calculated on basis of the proportion of the total area of selected crops in each group to total of all groups.

The coverage of the recorded areas under selected crops is fairly complete with the exception of Pakistan and Thailand. The coverage expressed in terms of the total estimated area under all crops is of the order of 85 percent in Pakistan and of 75 percent in Thailand.

Table 3. India: Net national product (at factor cost) classified by industrial origin

Source: United Nations, *National Income Statistics 1938-1947.* All figures relate to fiscal years beginning April of year stated. The estimates refer to India prior to partition, but exclude Burma and the Indian States.

Chart 1. Diversification of agriculture in selected ECAFE countries 1934-38

The chart represents the cumulative percentage contribution of 10 crops to the total recorded area under selected crops; the crops are ranked according to size of cropped area. The first bar represents the percentage contribution to total area of the crop with largest area; the second bar represents the percentage contribution of the first two crops with largest area etc. The tenth bar represents the percentage contribution of the first ten crops to the total area under selected crops. The schedule below indicates the crops used for the percentage calculations, in order of rank. Countries are arranged in descending order of the percentage contribution to the total area of the highest ranking crop.

Rank	Thailand	Indochina	Burma	Japan
1	Rice	Rice	Rice	Rice
2	Rubber	Maize	Seasame seed	Barley
3	Coconut	Rubber	Ground nut	Wheat
4	Sugar cane	Sweet potatoes	Millet & Sorghum	Mulberry
5	Tobacco	Coconut	Cotton	Soybeans
6	Maize	Sugar cane	Dry beans	Sweet potatoes
7	Dry peas	Cassava	Chick peas	Dry beans
8	Cotton	Ground nut	Maize	Potatoes
9		Tobacco	Rubber	Oats
10		Cotton	Tobacco	Millet & Sorghum

Rank	Indonesia	Philippines	Pakistan	India
1	Rice	Rice	Rice	Millet & Sorghum
2	Maize	Coconut	Wheat	Rice
3	Cassava	Maize	Cotton	Wheat
4	Rubber	Abaca	Millet & Sorghum	Chick peas
5	Soybeans	Sugar cane	Jute	Cotton
6	Ground nut	Banana	Chick peas	Ground nut
7	Sweet potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Rapeseed	Maize
8	Tea	Tobacco	Maize	Barley
9	Tobacco	Dry beans	Sugar cane	Rapeseed
10	Coffee	Cassava	Barley	Seasame seed

Chart 2. Diversification of exports in selected ECAFE
countries, 1938, 1948 & 1952

The chart represents the cumulative percentage contribution to
total value of exports of the ten commodities or commodity groups
ranking highest according to value. The first bar thus represents the
contribution of the commodity ranking highest, the second bar the
contribution of the first two highest ranking commodities etc., the
tenth bar represents the value contribution to total value of exports
of the first ten commodities in order of rank.

Sources: *U.N. Statistical Bulletin* and the following national
publications:

Burma: Central Statistical and Economics Department, *Quarterly
Bulletin* of Statistics.

Ceylon: *Ceylon Customs Returns.*

India: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, *Ac-
counts re Foreign Trade of India.*

Indochina: *Statistiques economiques et financieres.*

Indonesia: *Penerbitan Kantor Pusat Statistik.*

Japan: Economic Stabilization Board, *Japanese Economic Statistics.*

Pakistan: Central Statistical Office, *Statistical Bulletin.*

Philippines: Central Bank of Philippines, *Statistical Bulletin.*

Thailand: Central Statistical Office, *Statistical Yearbook 1937-38* and
1938-39; Bank of Thailand, *Current Statistics.*

The schedule below indicates the export items used for the per-
centage calculations in order of rank, for 1938, 1948 and 1952 res-
pectively:

BURMA

1938 Rice and products, mineral oil and paraffin wax, metal and
ore, timber, raw cotton, raw rubber, oilcake, pulses other than
beans, potatoes, beans.

1948 Rice and products, timber, metal and ore, raw cotton, raw
rubber, oilcake, beans, grains, pulses other than beans, hides
and skins and leather.

1952 Rice and products, raw cotton, timber, metal and ores, raw
rubber, beans, grains, oilcake, maize, hides and skins and
leather.

CEYLON

1938 Tea, natural rubber, coconut and products, spices, raw cocoa.

1948 Tea, coconut and products, natural rubber, spices, raw cocoa.

1952 Tea, natural rubber, coconut and products, spices, raw cocoa.

INDOCHINA

1938 Rice and products, maize, rubber, coal, dried salted and
smoked fish, cement, kapok, tea, raw hides and skins, pepper.

1948 Rubber, rice and products pepper, maize, dried vegetables,
kapok, coal, tea, raw hides and skins, dried salted and
smoked fish.

1952 Rice and products, rubber, coal, pepper, raw hides and skins,
dried vegetables, kapok, maize, dried salted and smoked fish.

INDONESIA

1938 Petroleum and products, rubber, tea, copra (excluding oil-
cake) and palm oil, raw and refined sugar, raw tobacco, tin
ore and slag, coffee, cinchona bark, kapok.

1948 Petroleum and products, rubber, copra (excluding oilcake) and
palm oil, tin ore and slag, raw and refined sugar, tea, rattan,
kapok, hides and skins, cinchona bark.

1952 Rubber, petroleum and products, tin ore and slag, copra
(excluding oilcake) and palm oil, tea, coffee, raw tobacco,
kapok, rattan, cinchona bark.

INDIA

1938 Data refer to undivided India; the changes in the structure
of export values between prewar and postwar years are there-
fore largely due to the changes in geographic coverage.
Raw jute and manufactures, raw cotton and manufactures,
tea, oil and oil seeds, hides and skins, rice (not in the husk)
wheat and wheat flour, raw wool and hemp, pig iron and
manganese ore, tobacco, cashew kernels etc.

1948 Raw jute and manufactures, tea, raw cotton and manu-
factures, oil and oilseeds, hides and skins, lac, tobacco, cashew
kernels etc., mica, coffee pepper and other spices.

1952 Raw jute and manufactures, raw cotton and manufactures,
tea, oil and oilseeds, coffee pepper and other spices, pig iron
and manganese ore, cashew kernels etc., hides and skins,
tobacco, raw wool and hemp.

JAPAN

1938 Cotton yarn and fabrics, raw silk and fabrics, machinery and
parts, iron and steel, rayon yarn and fabrics, comestibles,
ceramic ware glass and glassware, wheat flour, wool fabrics,
paper.

1948 Cotton yarn and fabrics, raw silk and fabrics, ceramic ware
glass and glassware, coal, machinery and parts, rayon yarn
and fabrics, toys, wool fabrics, marine products, tea.

1951 Figures for 1952 not available.
Cotton yarn and fabrics, iron and steel, machinery and parts,
rayon yarn and fabrics, raw silk and fabrics, ceramic ware
glass and glassware, timber, comestibles, marine products,
cement.

PAKISTAN

1948 Raw cotton (excluding waste), raw jute, raw hides and skins,
black tea, raw wool, cotton seeds grains pulses and flour,
fertilizers, spices, fodder bran and pollard.

1952 Raw cotton (excluding waste), raw jute, raw wool, black
tea, raw hides and skins.

PHILIPPINES

1938 Sugar, coconut and products, abaca, embroideries, lumber and
timber, tobacco leaf, rope, canned pineapple, chromite, molasses.

1948 Coconut and products, abaca, sugar, embroideries, brass cop-
per iron and steel scrap, cotton seeds grains canned pineapple, lumber and timber,
chromite, rope, molasses.

1951 Figures for 1952 not available.
Coconut and products, sugar, abaca, lumber and timber,
embroideries, canned pineapple, rope, tobacco leaf, molasses,
brass copper iron and steel scrap.

THAILAND

1938 Rice, tin, rubber, timber, salted fish, hides, salt, dried betelnut,
sticklac, poultry.

1948 Rice, rubber, tin, timber, sticklac, hides, salt, dried betelnut,
wolfram ore.

1952 Rice, rubber, tin.

ASIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS

List of Tables

SYMBOLS EMPLOYED

The following symbols have been used throughout.

*=average of six to eleven months.
¶=average of end-of-quarter figures.
‡=12 months beginning April of the year stated.
†=12 months ending September of the year stated.

§ =end of period.
Mn=million.
.. =not available
— =nil or negligible.

Figures in italics are provisional

Unless otherwise stated, the standard unit of weight used throughout is the metric ton.

The following symbols are used to represent the abbreviations of national currencies in Asia and the Far East:

HK$=Hong Kong dollar
K. =Kyat (Burma)
M$ =Malayan dollar (Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak)
NT$=New Taiwan dollar
P. =Peso (the Philippines)
Pr. =Piastre (Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam)
Rp. =Rupiah (Indonesia)
Rs. =Rupees (Ceylon, India and Pakistan)
W. =Won (Republic of Korea)
Y. =Yen (Japan)

The term Indochina is used in a geographic sense to cover the Customs Union of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam.

The term Malaya includes the Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

SOURCES

To ensure comparability, data compiled or published by the United Nations Statistical Office have been incorporated wherever possible; material supplied by governments, publications of governments, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of interational commodity study groups have been used as additional sources.

PRODUCTION

1. PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES
Monthly averages or calendar months

Thousand tons

	1938p	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
COAL													
India	2,400	2,551	2,735	2,905	3,067	2,978	3,209	3,119	2,864	3,077	3,023	2,930	3,278
Indonesia	121	45	67	72	80	74	77	80	86	77	85	79	67
Japan	3,484	2,810	3,205	3,610	3,613	4,004	4,306	3,939	3,772	2,436	2,691	1,496	3,121
Korea, south	19	67	47	9	..	32	35	40	49	..	59	65	..
Malaya	40	32	35	32	27	31	24	28	31	24	27	25	22
Pakistanª	..	20	37	43	50	48	67	41	40	55	46	54	64
Viet-Nam	195	30	42	52	70	65	67	68	57	86	83	82	93
ELECTRICITY (Mn kwh)													
Burma	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ceylon	3	5	7	9	..	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..
China (Taiwan)	..	70	87	107	115	111	104	113	119	125	128	120	128
Hong Kong	..	13	24	29	33	31	32	32	34	33	34	32	32
India	211�q	381	425	489	516	500	488	501	532	543	548	530	552
Japan	2,004	2,644	3,236	3,426	3,668	3,313	3,470	3,758	3,724	3,718	3,743	3,644	3,768
Korea, south	..	41	34	26	53	42	46	49	55	62	59	63	64
Malaya	..	..	56	66	..	70	79	80	80	..	82	..	..
Pakistan	..	11	15	19	25	21	21	23	25	31	28	34	30
Philippines (Manila)	12	30	38	41	46	44	44	44	48	50	50	48	51
Thailandᵇ (Bangkok)	3‡	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Viet-Nam	8	8	14	16	19	18	19	19	19	20	22	19	20
PETROLEUM, CRUDE													
Brunei	59	224	343	415	..	421	429	421	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	616	361	534	620	710	657	634	693	724	790	769	764	837
Japan	30	14	25	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	25	25
Pakistan	..	5	12	13	15	12	14	15	15	16	15	15	18
Sarawak	17	4	5	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
IRON ORE													
Hong Kong	—	—	14	14	11	17	16	9	7	12	14	11	10
India	232	193	250	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	52	47	69	76	86	80	75	76	103	90	103	93	75
Malaya	137	—	42	72	89	67	40	98	128	91	117	87	70
Philippines	77	1	50	74	97	70	89	117	96	87	81	95	86
PIG IRON & FERRO-ALLOYS													
Indiaᶜ	131	124	142	154	157	159	161	150	153	164	163	169	159
Japan	172	70	192	269	299	300	308	311	390	287	287	279	294
STEEL INGOTS & CASTINGS													
India	82	106	122	127	134	130	136	128	132	140	134	141	144
Japan	435	143	403	542	582	561	586	597	578	568	609	571	526
FINISHED STEEL													
India	59	72	85	91	93	95	93	89	93	99	100	94	103
Japan	379	105	289	438	445	419	465	446	419	450	463	448	438
TIN IN CONCENTRATES (tons)													
Burma	419	97	129	138	80	127	59	96	80	80	80	80	80
China	906	406	300	400	450	400	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
Indonesia	2,517	2,588	2,718	2,623	2,964	2,779	2,429	2,953	3,310	3,164	3,097	3,164	3,227
Japan	..	10	28	37	54	40	46	52	57	63	60	61	67
Laos & Viet-Nam	135	3	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Malaya	3,673	3,795	4,872	4,840	4,812	4,971	4,709	4,842	4,773	4,926	4,878	4,877	5,022
Thailand	1,255	359	878	805	802	819	754	731	792	931	880	938	975
TIN METAL (tons)													
Malaya	5,456	4,209	5,821	5,581	5,320	5,690	5,303	4,913	5,824	5,240	5,438	5,914	4,369
NATURAL RUBBERᵈ													
British Borneoᵉ	2.4	5.2	7.0	5.6	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.6
Burmaᵉ	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	..	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.8
Ceylon	4.3	8.0	9.6	8.9	8.2	10.7	7.5	6.4	8.5	10.3	9.1	10.2	11.7
India	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4
Indonesia	27.0	36.6	59.0	68.2	63.0	65.5	65.3	57.7	60.2	68.8	70.4	72.8	63.2
Malaya	30.4	59.1	58.8	51.3	49.4	50.8	47.7	46.8	50.5	52.8	49.1	51.6	57.6
Thailandᵉ	3.5	8.1	9.5	9.2	8.3	7.7	9.1	7.3	8.6	8.2	9.3	7.7	7.6
Viet-Nam	3.6	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.4	4.3	2.1	3.3	4.1	4.8	3.9	4.6	5.9
VEGETABLE OILS													
Malaya: Coconut oil	..	7.88	7.66	8.98	9.04	10.72	8.26	8.63	10.24	9.05	10.01	8.88	8.25
Palm oil	4.32	3.83	4.50	4.09	3.82	4.68	3.26	3.20	4.01	4.80	4.33	4.87	5.20
COTTON YARN													
Hong Kong	..	..	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
India	49.3	55.0	43.7	49.0	54.7	51.1	51.0	52.3	57.8	58.0	55.5	57.2	61.2
Japanᶠ	54.5	10.4	19.9	28.1	29.4	29.6	30.8	27.0	29.3	30.6	30.9	30.4	30.5
Korea, south	..	0.5	0.8	0.5	..	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	..	0.9	1.1	..
COTTON FABRICS (Mn metres)													
Ceylon (Mn sq. metres)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	..	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	..
India	325	337	275	319	351	295	324	346	374	370	355	367	390
Japanᶠ (Mn sq. metres)	243.6	64.4	107.4	151.8	156.0	157.2	162.5	152.2	156.0	153.2	157.6	148.8	153.3
Korea, south	..	2.1	4.1	2.5	..	2.8	2.6	3.5	5.1	..	6.1	8.8	..
Pakistan	..	6.7	8.1	9.7	..	10.3	11.3	13.2	13.9	..	11.2	16.4	..
Philippines	..	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3

1. PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES *(Cont'd)*

Monthly averages or calendar months

PRODUCTION

Thousand tons

	1938p	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
JUTE MANUFACTURES													
India^g	107.2	92.0	70.8	74.1	80.6	79.8	87.5	80.5	77.2	77.2	78.0	73.4	80.1
PAPER													
India (including paper products) .	49.28	8.29	9.22	11.17	11.64	11.81	11.54	11.12	11.98	11.93	12.11	11.54	12.14
Japan	88.12	35.34	72.58	97.36	111.92	99.59	101.74	107.40	113.80	124.78	126.29	126.19	121.87
SOAP													
India	..	6.40	6.16	7.06	7.22	7.71	7.43	6.56	7.14	7.76	7.43	7.95	7.90
Japan	15.97	1.26	8.03	12.17	12.38	8.74	10.22	13.22	14.93	11.11	11.68	10.20	11.46
Korea, south	..	0.32	0.22	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.24	0.22	0.40	..	0.19	0.14	..
Malaya	..	1.92	1.42	1.54	1.32	1.43	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.35	1.24	1.45	1.34
CEMENT													
China (Taiwan)	..	19.6	27.7	32.4	37.1	33.9	27.6	40.0	40.1	40.8	37.1	38.4	47.0
Hong Kong	..	4.4	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.7	7.1	6.1	5.3	4.6	3.5	5.5	4.9
India	119	131	221	271	300	300	279	290	318	311	296	311	324
Japan	473.6	154.9	371.9	545.6	593.1	604.0	548.3	590.8	593.1	640.2	664.1	642.9	613.7
Korea, south	..	1.9	0.8	0.5	..	2.2	0.1	2.4	1.4	..	3.3	5.5	..
Pakistan	..	20.7	35.1	42.3	45.1	43.3	43.0	50.1	40.0	47.3	52.8	42.0	48.0
Philippines^h	13.9	10.0	24.9	24.9	25.9	24.3	27.5	27.2	25.2	23.7	24.7	24.4	22.0
Thailand	9.7‡	6.9	13.8	19.0	20.6	21.3	21.4	20.6	19.7	20.8	21.2	18.2	23.0
Viet-Nam	22.2	8.1	12.0	17.7	18.4	18.4	20.2	15.9	16.7	21.0	17.1	21.7	24.1
SUPERPHOSPHATES													
China (Taiwan)	..	2.36	3.15	4.51	5.09	6.36	2.96	4.48	6.68	6.24	6.56	6.42	6.73
India	..	1.81	4.44	5.17	3.90	6.11	4.70	4.39	3.96	2.55	2.72	2.65	2.28
Japan^i	119.77	79.64	117.33	125.47	112.94	142.46	141.79	110.19	95.97	103.82	100.38	104.86	106.19
OTHER CHEMICALS													
India													
Sulphuric acid	2.05‡	6.77	8.68	9.05	8.13	9.84	7.41	7.92	8.24	8.96	8.64	8.74	9.49
Ammonium sulphate . . .	..	2.98	4.00	4.46	18.65	7.26	11.92	14.14	19.32	29.23	28.38	28.48	30.82
Soda ash	..	2.47	3.71	4.02	3.75	3.85	3.71	2.01	4.74	4.55	4.44	4.54	4.68
Caustic soda	..	0.37	0.92	1.25	1.44	1.56	1.46	1.23	1.58	1.50	1.51	1.38	1.61
Liquid chlorine	..	0.15	0.34	0.45	0.53	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.53	0.61	0.55	0.59	0.68
Bleaching powder . . .	..	0.24	0.28	0.30	0.07	0.17	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.07
Power alcohol (Mn litres) . .	..	1.43	1.70	2.20	2.93	2.50	3.40	2.99	2.63	2.71	2.12	3.17	2.85
Industrial alcohol (Mn litres) .	..	1.44	1.86	2.64	2.52	2.35	2.96	2.72	1.96	2.44	2.23	2.45	2.65
Japan													
Sulphuric acid^j . . .	240.9	162.2	270.7	315.8	334.1	315.8	339.7	335.5	322.5	333.6	351.9	331.4	317.5
Ammonium sulphate^k . .	72.9	79.3	130.8	139.5	162.7	139.9	153.1	174.0	171.7	152.0	168.0	149.5	138.5
Calcium cyanamide^j . . .	17.9	19.0	38.0	34.6	43.8	24.6	37.8	48.5	44.6	44.4	52.8	43.1	37.2
Soda ash (finished) . . .	19.4‡	6.3	13.8	18.8	16.7	18.7	16.8	15.0	14.4	20.8	19.3	20.9	22.2
Caustic soda	24.9‡	8.8	16.2	27.1	22.4	28.0	22.1	21.0	20.0	26.4	26.4	25.2	27.6
Liquid chlorine	0.8‡	0.5	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9
Bleaching powder	5.7	2.1	4.1	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1
Dyestuffs	1.59	0.42	0.75	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.03	0.96	1.14	1.52	1.51	1.54	1.50
Methyl alcohol	0.36	0.63	1.97	2.46	2.50	2.25	2.69	2.13	1.99	3.19	3.34	3.43	2.80
Ethyl alcohol (Mn litres) . .	0.51	2.46	1.96	2.59	1.81	3.05	1.65	2.15	1.55	1.88	0.41	2.36	2.86
MACHINERY & VEHICLES													
India (thousands)													
Bicycles	..	5.2	8.6	9.5	16.4	14.5	9.9	15.5	18.3	22.0	22.3	18.2	25.3
Diesel engines (Units) . . .	..	85	383	604	354	702	613	270	326	207	219	192	209
Electric motors (1000 h.p.) . .	..	5.0	6.8	11.8	13.2	11.8	13.7	12.6	13.3	13.2	12.2	13.1	14.3
Machine tools (1000 Rs.) . .	..	456	222	394	370	423	355	438	354	332	388	307	302
Sewing machines	..	1.7	2.6	3.7	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.7	4.4	3.6	4.4	5.2
Electric transformers (1000 kva)	..	6.8	14.3	16.2	17.9	16.1	17.9	15.3	17.3	21.1	15.9	22.2	25.1
Electric lamps	..	771	1,192	1,293	1,732	1,561	1,754	1,565	1,654	1,953	2,007	1,882	1,971
Electric fans	..	15.0	16.1	17.7	16.3	15.8	17.8	19.2	14.7	13.6	10.8	14.8	15.1
Insulators, l.t.	..	209	107	119	255	218	286	277	233	226	173	257	248
Insulators, h.t.	..	7.5	14.5	20.4	27.1	23.6	38.1	12.9	15.3	42.1	45.7	44.9	35.7
Motor car batteries	..	9.2	15.6	17.5	13.2	14.2	17.9	13.5	12.1	9.2	10.6	9.4	7.7
Japan (Units)													
Railway locomotives . . .	28	4	10	4	5	5	5	2	10	9	14.	9	4
Railway freight cars . . .	406	367	186	503	329	834	399	138	496	283	185	312	353
Industrial locomotives . . .	37^r	42	35	39	46	40	28	41	56	57	40	71	61
Industrial freight cars . . .	592	1,612	752	955	1,045	1,364	1,124	1,091	987	978	982	1,281	670
Motor vehicles	2,987^r	3,917	6,265	8,861	14,749	9,219	10,184	13,299	16,572	18,942	19,477	18,612	18,735
Bicycles (1000)	87.9	28.1	81.8	82.3	84.9	83.1	74.9	79.7	84.4	100.5	99.5	97.6	104.4
Vessels (gross 1000 tons) . .	..	15.5	19.7	37.5	43.1	58.7	59.2	35.2	24.8	53.2	35.6	50.9	73.0
Diesel & other internal combustion engines . .	..	6,332	8,297	12,907	17,043	16,780	13,985	14,762	17,749	21,674	20,583	20,070	24,368
Cotton ring spinning frames .	..	182	556	297	566	295	277	273	342	409	325	291	
Looms	..	3,070	2,044	4,165	2,045	4,672	3,413	2,106	1,472	1,188	1,519	870	1,175
Sewing machines (1000) . .	3.1	15.0	43.1	94.1	155.8	114.1	141.1	140.2	156.4	185.5	175.2	186.5	194.7
Machine tools	1,352	671	336	761	964	882	928	811	943	1,178	1,023	1,305	1,205

a. Including lignite.
b. Relates only to the consumption of electricity generated by the Bangkok Electricity Works.
c. Including direct castings, except for 1938.
d. Including latex.
e. Net exports.
f. Including mixed yarn predominantly of cotton.

g. Data beginning 1950 refer to the output of member mills of Indian Jute Mills Association.
h. Production of Cebu Portland Cement Company only.
i. Converted to 16 per cent phosphorous pentoxide content.
j. Converted to 50° Be.
k. Converted to 20 per cent N2 content.
p. 1936 for Japan, unless otherwise indicated; 1938 figures for India include territory now under Pakistan. q. 1930. r. 1937.

2. VOLUME OF TRAFFIC: RAILWAY, SEA-BORNE SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION
Monthly averages or calendar months

	1938p	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
RAILWAY TRAFFIC[a]													
Passenger-kilometres (Mn)													
Burma	59	40	14	28	33	26	35	40	33	..	..	..	..
Cambodia & Viet-Nam	74	8	6	9	10	10	9	10	11	8	7	9	9
India	2,385	4,925	5,396	5,078	..	4,961	5,116	5,152	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	2,185	6,595	5,750	6,421	..	6,547	5,780	6,912	6,784	6,760	7,249	6,706	6,325
Pakistan	—	656	761	820	..	829	860	812	842	..	800	734	..
Philippines	40	24	30	32	31	29	31	39	26	..	25	26	..
Thailand	25	109	120	152	188	146	204	209	167	171	173	171	170
Freight ton-kilometres (Mn)													
Burma	95	52	7	17	23	18	28	26	19	..	..	..	..
Cambodia & Viet-Nam	28	7	11	16	15	15	17	21	16	15	13	15	18
India	2,968	3,040	3,638	3,807	..	3,980	4,044	3,829	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1,305	2,109	2,560	3,074	..	3,330	2,917	3,218	3,196	3,360	3,564	3,446	3,086
Malaya	22	26	33	33	..	32	30	32	33	..	31	30	..
Pakistan	—	319	370	414	..	437	493	380	362	..	427	533	..
Philippines	14	10	13	12	11	10	13	12	10	..	9	8	..
Thailand	38	25	40	45	46	44	46	44	45	50	52	48	51
Freight tons (1000)													
Ceylon	77	102	112	131	137	133	137	142	135	..	122	..	..
Hong Kong	40	8	29	23	19	19	14	11	23	27	25	24	32
Indonesia	810	292	449	497	457	504	449	429	482	470	488	452	470
INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING													
Freight Loaded (L) and Unloaded (U) in External Trade (1000 metric tons)													
Ceylon (Colombo) L	54	63	61	60	..	62	64	64	..	..	..	..	..
U	109	141	162	178	..	169	159	191	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong[b] L	..	89	189	142	128	120	133	122	125	132	129	123	143
U	..	197	325	261	284	242	266	308	261	299	223	305	370
Indonesia[c] L	916	432	704	746	816	779	624	726	890	1,024	867	656	1,550
U	167	160	233	212	295	185	166	210	482	320	473	258	230
Japan L	1,092	165	299	309	..	370	356	453	514	..	431	387	..
U	2,771	563	971	1,760	..	1,637	1,656	2,129	2,120	..	2,068	1,812	..
Malaya[d] (Singapore) L	..	121	197	217	198	211	194	195	193	211	209	222	202
U	..	163	329	410	401	419	406	420	370	409	387	434	406
Philippines (Manila) L	..	50	26	260	..	281	328	433	..	..	..	..	..
U	192q	193	156	220	..	228	207	189	..	..	..	..	..
Viet-Nam (Saigon) L	142	46	46	70	62	72	61	68	50	62	75	49	62
U	43	54	74	92	122	104	113	139	117	120	129	110	121
Entrances (E) and Clearances (C) of Vessels with Cargo in External Trade (1000 net registered tons)													
Burma[e] E	311	118	86	106	..	92	80	135	108	..	..	..	..
C	361	157	106	138	..	113	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
India E	760	646*	670	779	..	824	855	858	749	..	647	612	..
C	793	567*	607	652	..	642	659	697	740	..	897	834	..
Pakistan‡ E	..	241	311	371	..	371	480	379	411	425	482	422	370
C	..	176	259	283	..	279	334	276	320	380	365	421	355
Thailand E	72	67	112	112	..	116	119	124	137	..	125	..	..
C	100	92	138	133	..	137	134	128	141	..	118	..	..
CIVIL AVIATION TRAFFIC[f]													
Passenger-kilometres (Mn)													
Ceylon	—	0.36	0.82	2.75	..	3.75	2.34	2.34	2.80	..	2.38	2.35	..
India	0.11	23.65	31.30	34.49	..	35.92	34.67	31.03	28.92	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	8.49	12.35	13.30	13.22	12.92	12.60	13.49	13.77	13.00	13.28	12.17	13.54
Philippines	0.21	14.57	15.62	17.47	..	18.00	15.86	18.52	19.15	..	..	..	..
Thailand	—	0.93	1.62	2.01	2.26	2.22	2.35	2.62	2.08	1.98	1.86	1.82	2.25
Freight ton-kilometres (Mn)													
Ceylon	—	2	10	197	..	184	150	142	177	..	160	194	..
India	34	475	1,868	2,204	..	2,322	1,970	2,074	2,021	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	389	534	595	595	583	606	582	582	611	599	587	646
Philippines	..	540	637	793	..	789	803	725	750	..	..	..	..
Thailand	1	17	43	59	85	64	72	74	82	112	92	88	157

a. Railway traffic coverage:
India and Pakistan: class I railways, broad and metre gauge only; Indonesia: Postwar data relate to Federal area only; Japan: State Railway only; Philippines: Manila Rail Road Company.
Annual data relate to: 12 months beginning 1 April of year stated for India, Japan and Pakistan; 12 months ending Sep of year stated for Burma for postwar; 12 months ending Jun of year stated for Philippines.
b. Beginning 1952, including river steamers and junks and launches under 60 tons, which for 1952 amounted to 136,000 tons, i.e. about 9% of the annual total for freight loaded and to 390,000 tons, i.e. about 12% of the annual total for freight unloaded.

c. Postwar data relate to Federal area only.
d. Including coast-wise traffic of Malaya.
c. Total number of entrances and clearances made during each voyage but excluding sailing vessels. Annual figures relate to 12 months ending 30 Sep of postwar year stated.
f. Scheduled domestic and international routes.
p. Prewar data relate to 1936 for Japan, 1939 for Malaya, and April 1938 to Mar 1939 for Burma and Thailand; prewar figures for India include territory now under Pakistan for both railway traffic and sea-borne shipping.
q. 1937.

3. VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND BALANCE OF TRADE
Monthly averages or calendar months

Millions

	1938	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
N. BORNEO (M$)													
Imports	0.5	2.1	3.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.7	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.2	4.6	7.6
Exports	0.8	2.5	7.8	10.2	5.6	9.1	7.0	5.3	4.6	5.4	4.4	6.2	5.7
Balance	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 4.0	+ 4.3	— 0.3	+ 3.1	+ 1.3	— 0.8	— 0.9	— 0.7	— 1.8	+ 1.6	— 1.9
BURMA[a] (K.)													
Imports	18‡	49†	44	54	..	56	59	80	78	..	..	..	..
Exports	41‡	63†	63	82	..	60	97	111	63	..	..	..	..
Balance	+ 23	+ 14	+ 19	+ 28	..	+ 4	+ 38	+ 31	— 15	..	..	..	..
CEYLON (Rs.)													
Imports	20	83	97	130	142	127	151	147	130	141	112	131	181
Exports	24	84	130	159	125	149	143	133	118	107	105	102	115
Balance	+ 4	+ 1	+ 33	+ 29	— 17	+ 22	— 9	— 14	— 12	— 34	— 7	— 29	— 66
CHINA (Taiwan) (NT$)													
Imports[b]	..	..	66	99	147	117	115	143	174	158	136	180	157
Exports	..	..	50	90	122	74	117	184	95	93	64	79	136
Balance	..	..	— 16	— 9	— 25	— 43	+ 2	+ 41	— 79	— 65	— 72	—101	— 21
HONG KONG (HK$)													
Imports	52	173	317	408	316	426	335	285	309	333	309	301	388
Exports	51	134	313	372	243	270	218	222	259	272	263	259	294
Balance	— 1	— 39	— 4	— 36	— 73	—156	—117	— 63	— 50	— 61	— 46	— 42	— 94
INDIA‡ (Rs.)													
Imports		523	508	785	*660*	753	895	740	554	*450*	468	436	*444*
Sea & air-borne	130	452	472	718	635	689	851	725	540	423	434	400	435
Overland	..	71	36	67	*25*	64	44	15	14	*27*	34	36	*9*
Exports		378	521	620	516	578	577	494	524	468	536	411	457
Sea & air-borne	142	353	506	597	494	551	545	463	506	460	530	404	445
Overland	..	25	15	23	22	27	32	31	18	8	6	7	12
Balance	+ 12	—145	+ 13	—165	—144	—175	—318	—246	— 30	+ 18	+ 68	— 25	+ 13
INDOCHINA (Pr.)													
Imports	16	197	361	523	—	678	838	788	747	..	679	..	..
Exports	24	98	136	232	..	285	250	222	161	..	158	..	..
Balance	+ 8	— 99	—225	—291	..	—393	—588	—566	—586	..	—521	..	..
INDONESIA[c] (Rp.)													
Imports	41	94	136	255	823	312	581	807	960	945	1,002	789	1,045
Exports	57	87	246	398	783	411	671	802	811	847	896	683	962
Balance	+ 16	— 7	+110	+143	— 40	+ 99	+ 90	— 5	—149	— 98	—106	—106	— 83
JAPAN[d] (US$)													
Imports	89	57	81	170	169	143	156	175	166	179	172	164	202
Exports	92	22	68	113	106	127	119	109	96	100	97	90	114
Balance	+ 3	— 35	— 13	— 57	— 63	— 16	— 37	— 66	— 70	— 79	— 75	— 74	— 88
KOREA (south) (1000 Mn Won)													
Imports	..	0.7	0.4	10.2	58.7	16.9	17.1	37.3	83.4	97.0	63.3	153.3	74.4
Exports	..	0.6	2.7	4.1	16.7	7.7	9.7	14.7	21.2	21.1	21.8	24.8	16.7
Balance	..	— 0.1	+ 2.3	— 6.1	—42.0	— 9.2	— 7.4	—22.6	—62.2	—75.9	—41.5	—128.5	—57.7
MALAYA (M$)													
Imports	46	149	243	396	323	385	358	321	296	315	294	308	343
Exports	50	147	334	506	326	438	376	309	317	306	311	301	304
Balance	+ 4	— 2	+ 91	+110	+ 3	+ 53	+ 18	— 12	+ 21	— 9	+ 17	— 7	— 39
PAKISTAN[e] (Rs.)													
Imports	..	124	126	161	168	166	207	191	158	115	128	114	104
Sea-borne	..	99	114	143	150	142	182	171	141	106	120	104	95
Overland	..	25	12	18	18	24	25	20	17	9	8	10	9
Exports	..	86	191	192	146	177	241	113	83	150	140	160	150
Sea-borne	..	84	163	146	130	150	215	107	72	128	112	136	135
Overland	..	2	28	46	16	27	26	6	11	22	28	24	15
Balance	..	— 38	+ 65	+ 31	— 22	+ 11	+ 34	— 78	— 75	+ 35	+ 12	+ 46	+ 46
PHILIPPINES (P.)													
Imports[f]	22.1	97.6	57.1	80.2	*69.1*	88.8	81.1	66.8	74.0	*54.4*	56.8	*49.1*	*57.3*
Exports	19.4	53.1	56.2	68.3	*58.4*	51.9	60.9	65.3	51.4	*55.9*	54.9	*47.8*	*65.1*
Balance	— 2.7	—44.5	— 0.9	—11.9	*—10.7*	—36.9	—20.2	— 1.5	—22.6	*+ 1.5*	— 1.9	*— 1.3*	*+ 7.8*
THAILAND (Baht)													
Imports	11‡	146	240	309	473	317	446	454	486	507	428	497	597
Exports	17‡	174	298	373	312	373	392	298	305	254	297	246	219
Balance	+ 6	+ 28	+ 58	+ 64	—161	+ 56	— 54	—156	—181	—253	—131	—251	—378

GENERAL NOTE: Trade Statistics of China (Taiwan), Indochina and Indonesia are based on "Special" trade system while all other countries compile their statistics on basis of "General" trade system.

a. Figures for third quarter 1952 relate to the Port of Rangoon only.
b. Imports exclude M.S.A./E.C.A. imports.
c. Figures for Jan 1952 cover the period I Jan—3 Feb. As from 4 Feb 1952, the rise in value over the preceding figures is principally due

to a change in the conversion rate from 3.80 (excluding the value of the exchange certificate) to 11.40 rupiahs per U.S. dollar.
d. Including trade with Korea (south) and China (Taiwan). Post-war imports include aid imports. Post-war exports include procurements for U.N. forces in Korea (south) and U.S. forces.
e. Annual figures prior to 1952 relate to fiscal year Apr-Mar; 1952 annual figures relate to calendar year.
f. Imports valued f.o.b.

EXTERNAL TRADE

4. DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE

Monthly averages or calendar months

Millions

	1938	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
BURMA a (K.) from													
China	—	1.4†	1.0	1.2	..	0.8	0.2	3.4	*1.1*	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong	0.3‡	1.1†	0.5	1.8	..	1.8	3.1	4.6	*3.5*	..	..	..	..
India	10.0‡	12.4†	19.7	14.7	..	11.5	14.7	22.7	*27.3*	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	—	—	0.1	0.4	..	0.8	0.1	0.2	*0.1*	..	..	..	..
Japan	1.2‡	0.3†	4.7	9.4	..	8.0	6.2	12.8	*9.3*	..	..	..	..
Malaya	0.5‡	1.7†	1.1	3.7	..	2.9	3.1	5.1	*4.9*	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	3.3‡	23.2†	9.8	13.3	..	16.0	17.8	16.4	*17.4*	..	..	..	..
United States	0.6‡	1.8†	1.3	1.4	..	1.7	4.8	5.3	*3.3*	..	..	..	..
CEYLON (Rs.) from													
Burma	2.9	14.3	19.0	19.1	15.4	6.9	19.4	17.1	14.3	10.3	8.9	7.8	14.2
China	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.4	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	9.9	0.5	14.4	14.7
India	4.3	10.5	15.1	15.7	17.7	14.6	17.6	17.0	17.0	19.8	21.9	15.5	21.9
Indonesia	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Japan	1.3	1.1	2.6	6.6	8.6	6.7	11.4	7.6	4.8	10.7	9.2	9.1	13.9
Malaya	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	3.6
Pakistan	..	0.9	1.1	2.6	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.4
Thailand	0.5	0.7	4.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	4.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
United Kingdom	4.0	14.3	19.2	28.5	31.8	31.2	35.7	35.9	27.9	27.5	29.1	20.9	32.5
United States	0.4	6.3	2.9	6.9	12.5	8.8	8.7	15.1	11.0	14.8	3.8	11.1	29.6
Canada	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.4	3.2	1.3	3.0	4.8	2.6	2.4	5.6	0.7	1.0
Australia	0.5	10.4	6.7	10.3	10.3	12.8	8.3	11.6	13.1	8.3	7.1	6.6	11.3
HONG KONG (HK$) from													
N. Borneo	0.2	0.8	1.0	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.3
Burma	0.4	2.9	1.5	0.8	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	3.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.3
Ceylon	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
China	19.4	35.9	71.4	77.1	73.2	83.5	66.5	57.4	82.9	84.8	76.4	74.2	103.8
India	1.0	4.0	14.0	13.2	8.4	6.1	5.3	8.0	9.9	10.4	12.1	9.0	10.2
Indochina	2.9	2.5	2.5	4.2	3.6	5.2	3.7	5.9	2.9	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.5
Indonesia	3.4	3.4	6.7	7.5	2.3	9.6	3.5	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.4	3.9
Japan	1.6	6.6	19.2	32.7	40.2	42.1	38.1	41.1	42.4	39.1	41.2	34.7	41.5
Korea (south)	..	..	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.2
Malaya	0.6	7.1	24.9	32.8	13.7	9.5	11.7	13.2	14.6	15.2	15.6	15.2	14.8
Pakistan	..	—	7.8	12.0	7.5	7.6	19.7	2.3	1.1	7.0	4.1	7.6	9.2
Philippines	0.2	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.5	1.1
Thailand	3.0	8.0	15.2	13.0	17.1	15.8	16.5	24.4	14.4	12.9	14.2	7.1	17.2
United Kingdom	4.7	25.1	33.7	51.6	39.2	58.3	44.3	33.5	37.3	41.8	43.5	37.3	44.6
United States	4.6	32.3	54.7	31.1	18.4	28.0	22.2	19.9	14.8	16.8	13.6	13.2	23.7
Canada	0.5	3.0	4.2	7.3	6.5	9.6	8.4	7.5	4.2	6.1	4.0	6.2	8.0
France	0.3	1.9	3.7	10.3	5.3	8.0	3.9	3.9	6.6	7.0	3.0	8.1	10.0
Oceania	1.1	4.7	6.7	7.6	4.6	7.4	3.7	4.3	5.0	5.5	4.7	4.1	7.7
INDIA b (Rs.) from													
Burma	18.9	16.0*	6.6	19.5	25.9	17.7	21.8	31.7	33.9	16.1	2.4	24.3	21.7
Japan	13.0	1.1*	6.2	18.5	16.1	22.1	20.7	13.0	18.6	12.2	16.7	10.7	9.1
Malaya	3.2	5.8*	11.8	19.0	13.7	18.5	15.7	12.4	11.3	15.4	13.5	16.3	16.5
Pakistan	..	12.5*	34.0	86.4	*21.9*	97.1	41.1	14.1	11.4	*21.1*	28.3	31.2	*3.9*
United Kingdom	40.1	113.5*	97.7	119.2	124.1	125.4	151.0	121.5	118.5	105.3	108.1	103.1	104.7
United States	9.5	86.6*	82.8	167.3	222.5	233.6	373.0	329.6	114.5	73.0	92.9	53.9	72.3
Canada	0.6	5.9*	8.8	18.5	24.7	13.2	19.9	31.6	39.0	8.3	18.8	3.4	2.8
Australia	1.7	19.5*	33.2	14.9	12.5	13.5	17.4	17.9	6.5	8.3	9.8	9.9	5.3
INDOCHINA (Pr.) from													
China	1.2	8.9	9.3	11.5	..	14.6	10.4	12.4	15.9	..	13.8	..	..
Hong Kong	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	..	0.8	1.8	1.5	2.1	..	3.5	..	..
India and Pakistan	0.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	..	3.6	10.3	2.3	—	..	0.2	..	..
Indonesia	0.7	3.6	9.2	12.4	..	19.2	14.7	17.0	24.4	..	14.0	..	..
Thailand	0.3	5.3	2.1	3.2	..	4.8	3.0	2.7	2.1	..	3.2	..	..
United States	0.8	24.9	20.8	28.0	..	35.7	50.3	36.0	39.6	..	28.8	..	..
France	8.5	123.2	275.0	403.1	..	514.4	660.6	628.6	574.9	..	519.1	..	..
INDONESIA (Rp.) from													
Burma	0.6	2.0	5.6	8.3	..	4.9	13.0	36.5	31.6	..	31.8	32.3	..
China	0.7	2.3	0.7	0.9	..	0.7	1.0	2.0	15.6	..	2.8	1.0	..
Hong Kong	0.5	2.1	6.8	14.0	..	14.0	36.7	66.8	88.3	..	100.9	92.2	..
India	0.9	1.2	7.0	8.5	..	5.3	11.1	14.2	19.8	..	25.0	24.3	..
Japan	6.0	15.6	13.4	47.7	..	57.6	102.6	88.0	119.3	..	144.7	111.1	..
Malaya	3.4	2.6	6.1	12.3	..	9.7	12.3	16.4	18.8	..	18.9	12.6	..
Philippines	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	..	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	..	0.7	0.2	..
Thailand	0.2	2.7	3.2	7.4	..	11.8	52.2	31.6	35.7	..	39.7	42.9	..
Netherlands	8.4	18.4	21.9	30.9	..	45.8	68.1	102.1	128.4	..	133.0	113.6	..
United Kingdom	3.0	7.9	9.3	16.5	..	22.1	36.6	50.3	69.2	..	89.2	66.8	..
United States	3.6	21.2	26.3	51.0	..	62.1	113.1	147.9	163.3	..	140.4	132.1	..
Australia	1.1	2.7	0.9	3.3	..	4.0	6.2	16.1	12.0	..	13.4	12.5	..

4. DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE *(Cont'd)* — EXTERNAL TRADE

Monthly averages or calendar months — *Millions*

	1938	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
JAPAN[c] (US$) from													
China	22.9	2.1	6.5	6.7	6.6	4.2	8.6	6.8	4.0	6.8	7.0	4.3	9.1
Hong Kong	..	0.3	—	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8
India	4.1	2.3	1.5	5.4	6.1	2.5	3.1	4.8	8.8	7.7	8.4	8.8	5.9
Indonesia	2.1	1.0	1.1	5.2	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.9	3.4	3.5	2.7	4.0
Korea	16.5	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.2	1.7	3.4	0.9	0.6
Malaya	2.4	0.9	3.3	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.5	5.5	4.4	5.2	6.6	4.3	4.8
Philippines	0.8	0.8	1.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.1	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.6	3.4	5.9
United Kingdom	1.5	0.4	0.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.0	3.3	4.1	2.9	3.0
United States	21.7	36.7	35.6	62.9	64.0	57.8	59.9	79.7	60.9	55.6	45.5	55.9	65.5
Australia	2.0	0.7	6.4	12.7	11.1	8.6	12.3	9.4	9.7	12.9	8.0	12.2	18.3
Canada	2.2	0.3	1.3	7.7	9.2	8.4	7.0	8.6	9.0	12.1	10.2	9.2	16.9
MALAYA (M$) from													
N. Borneo	0.2	1.3	4.3	4.7	2.3	4.3	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Brunei	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Sarawak	2.0	6.4	13.6	18.1	16.0	17.7	14.7	13.0	18.7	17.4	16.9	17.4	18.0
Burma	2.1	7.7	3.4	6.7	6.4	7.7	6.4	6.3	5.5	7.2	3.6	2.4	15.7
Ceylon	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
China	2.0	9.5	10.3	12.5	12.9	11.0	14.9	18.5	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.1	10.9
Hong Kong	8.7	3.8	7.5	10.7	8.2	10.2	9.4	8.2	7.3	7.9	8.0	7.1	8.6
India	1.4	2.9	16.3	17.2	11.1	10.0	8.0	7.1	13.1	16.3	17.9	14.2	16.9
Indochina	1.2	2.5	1.5	3.4	2.7	6.4	3.9	3.0	2.2	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.4
Indonesia	12.7	29.4	64.2	119.0	74.8	105.2	80.4	67.4	75.0	76.2	71.7	76.3	80.7
Japan	1.0	1.1	7.8	20.3	20.8	19.3	27.9	26.9	15.1	13.3	13.5	13.8	12.5
Thailand	7.3	10.7	26.5	31.9	27.0	31.9	25.6	25.0	25.7	30.6	30.8	36.4	24.6
United Kingdom	8.5	28.7	42.2	65.7	68.3	78.5	82.5	66.8	57.9	64.6	56.5	64.0	73.2
United States	1.4	17.4	7.4	18.2	15.2	19.7	21.2	16.2	10.4	13.1	10.9	13.9	14.4
Canada	0.4	1.9	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.8	4.6	3.6	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.2
Oceania	1.2	7.9	9.5	12.2	13.9	13.1	15.3	13.8	11.5	15.1	13.1	13.3	18.8
PAKISTAN[d] (M$) from													
Burma	..	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ceylon	..	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.5	3.6	3.2	2.1	2.9	1.9	3.1	1.3	1.2
China	..	5.7	5.1	4.7	0.6	2.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.3
India	..	37.4	11.5	7.0	9.8	9.0	12.3	14.1	10.0	3.0	4.5	2.7	1.8
Japan	..	0.8	14.4	29.9	30.8	29.2	44.6	41.7	24.4	12.6	17.7	12.8	7.2
Malaya	..	1.8	1.2	2.9	2.0	4.1	2.7	1.4	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.5
United Kingdom	..	22.5	25.0	30.9	34.1	46.7	33.2	44.2	37.4	21.7	23.2	21.7	20.2
United States	..	6.6	8.7	8.8	10.1	8.5	13.2	10.1	10.3	6.8	5.9	9.2	5.3
PHILIPPINES (P.) from													
China	..	3.8	—	—	*0.1*	0.2	..	0.1	—	*0.4*	—	*0.4*	*0.8*
Hong Kong	..	0.1	1.5	1.4	*0.8*	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	*0.6*	0.9	*0.4*	*0.6*
India	..	1.1	0.4	0.7	*0.4*	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	*0.4*	0.7	*0.2*	*0.4*
Indonesia	..	2.5	0.7	1.8	*2.2*	1.0	3.4	1.4	2.3	*1.6*	1.2	*1.5*	*1.9*
Japan	..	0.3	2.4	5.5	*3.1*	1.4	3.1	3.6	3.0	*2.5*	2.2	*2.3*	*3.1*
Thailand	..	0.1	0.2	2.4	*0.8*	0.4	—	—	2.0	*1.3*	2.5	*1.4*	—
United Kingdom	..	0.9	0.9	1.1	*0.8*	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	*0.5*	0.4	*0.4*	*0.6*
United States	..	78.3	42.5	56.9	*50.2*	33.9	59.8	51.3	48.7	*41.1*	43.4	*37.1*	*42.8*

a. Figures for the third quarter 1952 relate to the Port of Rangoon only.

b. Overland imports from Pakistan in 1948 excluded.

c. Imports from India include Burma and Pakistan in 1938 and Pakistan in 1948.

d. Excluding overland trade. Data beginning 1952 exclude government imports.

EXTERNAL TRADE   5. DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE

Monthly averages or calendar months   *Millions*

FROM	1938	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
BURMAª (K.) to													
Ceylon	2.2‡	11.6†	18.9	17.6	..	6.6	18.8	14.4	8.5	..	..	..	..
China	0.2‡	3.7†	1.9	0.7	..	0.2	—	—	0.1	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong	0.3‡	1.6†	1.3	0.9	..	2.5	2.5	1.4	2.4	..	..	..	..
India	22.0‡	25.2†	11.4	19.4	..	18.0	27.3	31.3	16.8	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	0.6‡	2.7†	8.6	9.8	..	2.9	14.6	11.3	6.2	..	..	..	..
Japan	0.8‡	0.1†	8.1	11.5	..	7.5	9.2	12.3	5.1	..	..	..	..
Malaya	2.8‡	10.1†	3.5	6.9	..	6.1	7.9	8.4	5.0	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	..	..	0.5	0.6	..	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.5	..	..	..	..
Philippines	—	0.2†	—	—	..	—	—	2.4	5.0	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	5.7‡	5.6†	2.3	5.2	..	4.0	5.4	11.9	7.2	..	..	..	..
United States	0.1‡	0.6†	0.2	0.4	..	0:3	1.4	1.1	—	..	..	..	..
CEYLONᵇ (Rs.) to													
China	—	—	—	3.0	10.3	4.5	5.5	14.3	8.1	13.3	9.5	10.2	20.2
India	0.7	1.7	2.4	3.9	3.0	5.2	3.8	3.0	3.2	1.9	2.6	2.4	0.8
Japan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0
Pakistan	..	1.5	3.2	2.8	3.3	5.5	3.8	2.9	4.0	2.6	2.8	1.9	3.3
United Kingdom	11.8	25.1	30.5	48.8	34.5	51.2	37.2	40.1	30.5	30.0	30.0	31.0	29.1
United States	2.8	13.8	27.7	16.5	13.0	12.4	16.6	11.3	12.9	11.3	11.6	10.9	11.4
Canada	0.8	3.3	7.8	6.1	5.9	4.5	6.6	5.1	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.0	7.5
Australia	0.9	7.0	9.5	11.0	7.6	8.1	6.7	8.6	8.9	6.1	3.4	5.4	9.4
New Zealand	0.5	1.8	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.8	3.0	1.6
HONG KONG (HK$) to													
N. Borneo	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	0.6	2.4
Burma	0.3	1.0	2.4	3.4	4.4	2.7	4.1	7.5	3.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.1
Ceylon	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4
China	19.2	23.4	121.6	145.3	60.6	76.9	37.4	52.8	68.0	84.3	69.8	87.1	95.9
India	0.4	4.0	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0
Indochina	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.9	3.6	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3
Indonesia	1.2	5.7	10.2	20.4	44.0	16.1	23.2	35.8	59.3	57.7	60.9	52.3	59.8
Japan	0.3	4.1	10.1	16.0	10.3	7.7	8.6	6.8	14.3	11.6	13.9	9.7	11.2
Korea (south)	..	..	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.9	1.1	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.1
Malaya	3.1	17.1	45.2	61.7	34.8	44.4	43.1	32.4	31.8	31.9	28.4	31.2	36.1
Pakistan	..	—	10.9	15.6	4.6	14.6	11.4	1.5	4.2	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.6
Philippines	0.8	11.4	6.9	5.8	3.8	7.0	2.5	4.0	3.6	4.9	4.1	4.5	6.1
Thailand	1.3	11.7	8.2	7.5	20.3	10.3	18.7	28.4	17.9	16.1	15.9	15.8	16.7
United Kingdom	1.8	6.3	14.0	17.9	6.9	10.6	10.5	4.5	6.5	6.2	7.4	5.6	5.7
United States	4.3	12.7	25.7	13.5	9.5	21.1	19.8	8.7	4.3	4.9	5.4	4.7	4.6
Canada	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.4
Oceania	0.3	1.7	3.6	6.7	1.8	5.6	2.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5
INDIAᶜ (Rs.) to													
Burma	8.4	10.0*	18.8	15.5	19.6	17.2	17.3	27.2	19.0	14.9	17.3	13.3	14.2
Ceylon	4.2	9.5*	14.0	14.2	16.4	12.4	17.6	13.7	14.5	19.6	20.9	18.2	19.8
China	1.3	5.6*	2.0	5.0	2.5	5.0	8.2	—	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.1
Pakistan	..	40.6*	23.8	27.0	38.7	40.9	57.1	56.5	29.3	11.6	8.1	8.7	18.1
United Kingdom	46.0	78.3*	95.7	156.6	104.3	162.5	124.8	78.4	97.2	116.8	138.2	106.0	106.4
United States	11.2	59.7*	80.5	108.4	95.5	96.0	98.8	94.0	97.6	91.8	99.4	86.8	89.2
Canada	1.7	6.9*	10.5	14.3	10.6	7.8	13.0	9.9	11.9	7.8	8.5	7.5	7.3
Australia	2.5	17.2*	23.3	37.4	19.3	37.6	31.9	26.5	12.4	6.3	5.3	6.1	7.6
INDOCHINA (Pr.) to													
China	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.0	..	—	0.1	—	—	..	—	..	..
Hong Kong	2.3	11.2	15.5	21.3	..	31.9	32.2	30.7	21.8	..	14.7	..	..
Malaya	2.5	9.4	11.6	25.0	..	43.8	26.8	20.4	17.6	..	9.1	..	..
Thailand	0.1	3.7	3.1	3.7	..	3.2	5.1	6.9	13.2	..	4.1	..	..
United States	2.1	2.2	25.6	25.0	..	29.0	17.0	10.9	27.7	..	41.2	..	..
France	11.4	42.6	49.9	87.9	..	108.4	89.1	42.9	49.2	..	70.2	..	..
INDONESIA (Rp.) to													
Burma	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.7	1.3	3.1	2.7	2.0	3.6	2.5
India	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.1	3.1	6.6	1.0	1.5
Japan	1.8	2.1	3.2	12.7	23.2	3.3	5.9	11.1	27.9	30.0	27.0	33.4	29.7
Malaya	10.7	16.6	83.2	131.8	235.3	86.9	162.5	183.9	196.3	245.4	225.5	180.8	330.0
Philippines	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.1	7.1	2.5	2.4	3.8	9.2	12.4	11.0	4.8	21.5
Thailand	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.5	5.9	1.9	3.6	4.2	6.6	7.9	6.1	6.7	11.0
Netherlands	11.5	31.0	55.4	82.7	183.5	84.3	120.9	165.1	184.1	177.4	212.1	137.8	182.4
United Kingdom	3.1	1.7	8.3	24.7	23.3	12.6	18.5	22.8	14.1	15.7	15.2	18.5	13.3
United States	8.2	15.2	37.2	65.3	221.6	40.0	154.5	155.0	167.3	188.5	240.6	159.2	165.7
Australia	2.4	0.8	4.2	9.4	21.4	9.2	12.8	16.5	12.9	23.8	10.2	8.3	52.8

5. DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE *(Cont'd.)* — EXTERNAL TRADE

Monthly averages or calendar months — *Millions*

FROM	1938	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
JAPANd (US$) to													
China	35.0	0.3	4.8	4.7	5.1	3.6	4.1	5.5	5.0	5.9	4.9	6.4	6.5
Hong Kong	..	..	5.3	5.1	6.7	8.8	6.8	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.1	7.0	6.5
India	4.5	0.7	1.7	4.3	3.3	5.3	4.3	3.4	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2
Indonesia	2.5	4.7	3.9	10.7	5.0	8.7	6.4	3.5	5.2	4.8	6.8	5.4	2.3
Korea	21.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	4.2	1.6	1.7	4.9	5.7	4.3	4.2	3.9	5.0
Malaya	0.5	0.5	1.5	5.7	4.6	7.5	7.9	5.8	3.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Philippines	0.8	0.3	1.5	3.2	1.6	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.7	2.0
United Kingdom	3.2	1.4	2.2	4.5	6.1	5.8	7.2	10.5	3.9	2.7	2.8	1.5	3.6
United States	10.1	5.5	14.9	15.4	19.1	16.3	14.9	15.4	22.3	23.7	24.6	19.4	27.3
MALAYA (M$) to													
N. Borneo	0.2	1.2	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.2	2.6	4.3
Brunei	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1
Sarawak	0.7	2.6	4.9	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.5	5.0	5.3	6.3
Burma	0.3	1.0	1.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.5	4.5	3.4	4.1	1.6	4.4
Ceylon	0.2	0.8	1.9	2.0	1.1	3.4	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.6	2.3	1.8
China	0.3	1.3	10.4	8.6	0.5	—	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Hong Kong	0.6	3.4	16.9	17.9	4.5	5.0	2.9	4.0	5.1	5.8	5.4	3.9	8.1
India	1.8	5.3	6.3	9.7	7.4	10.7	8.2	6.0	9.3	8.3	6.8	9.3	8.8
Indochina	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.3	3.6
Indonesia	3.4	16.1	21.4	40.6	34.6	35.4	33.3	35.5	33.2	34.3	33.3	37.1	32.4
Japan	4.5	1.6	9.6	13.1	12.9	14.2	14.0	12.4	12.9	12.3	11.9	12.9	12.2
Korea	..	—	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	0.5	0.1
Pakistan	..	0.6	1.0	2.1	1.3	3.6	2.1	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3
Philippines	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.9	2.1	3.6	1.4	2.0	0.7	1.4
Thailand	1.3	4.1	6.0	8.0	11.8	9.9	13.5	12.4	11.0	10.5	11.5	10.6	9.5
United Kingdom	6.8	20.0	45.6	101.3	67.9	108.1	81.0	63.4	72.2	55.2	56.3	55.3	53.8
United States	14.4	38.2	87.3	99.5	54.7	75.9	74.6	51.3	40.8	52.3	52.4	57.0	47.4
Canada	1.5	3.7	8.2	12.8	5.5	9.8	5.7	5.6	4.8	5.8	6.2	5.3	5.8
Oceania	2.5	5.1	14.1	28.3	15.5	20.8	13.0	14.6	17.8	16.1	19.7	16.8	11.8
PAKISTANe (Rs.) to													
Burma	..	0.3‡	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Ceylon	..	1.2‡	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	—
China	..	2.7‡	2.6	12.5	23.1	13.7	14.9	45.2	32.4	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong	..	2.1‡	9.6	9.4	3.3	11.1	5.7	0.5	1.4	5.5	7.7	3.7	5.0
India	..	19.1‡	2.9	6.4	0.2	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Japan	..	1.0‡	12.1	21.2	24.3	8.7	53.4	3.1	7.9	27.9	33.5	23.4	26.7
Malaya	..	0.1‡	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
United Kingdom	..	12.3‡	36.2	26.4	13.8	19.5	43.1	7.6	8.1	16.4	14.2	21.3	13.7
United States	..	10.9‡	10.1	8.8	6.2	1.8	5.4	6.4	4.7	8.1	6.2	9.9	8.1
PHILIPPINES (P) to													
China	..	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	—	—
Hong Kong	..	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
India	..	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Indonesia	..	0.9	—	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Japan	..	2.6	3.7	5.0	6.5	1.7	5.0	6.3	7.5	8.7	6.7	5.0	8.4
Korea	..	0.3	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2
Malaya	..	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thailand	..	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—
United Kingdom	..	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
United States	..	34.8	40.9	43.0	39.3	15.6	39.6	49.0	32.2	36.2	32.9	32.8	43.0

a. Figures for the third quarter 1952 relate to the Port of Rangoon only.
b. Exports to China from Ceylond relate to rubber only.
c. Overland exports to Pakistan in 1948 excluded.
d. Exports to India include Burma and Pakistan in 1938 and Pakistan in 1948.
e. Excluding overland trade. Data beginning 1952 exclude government exports.

6. VALUE OF IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AND/OR COMMODITY GROUPS

Monthly averages or calendar months   *Millions*

	1938	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
BURMA (K.)													
Cotton yarn and fabrics (incl. thread)	3.4‡	9.2†	10.6†	13.3	..	6.7	7.4	15.3	..	..	..	..	..
Base metals and manufactures thereof	2.1‡	5.9†	1.9†	3.1	..	3.7	4.1	7.5	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and transport equipment	1.8‡	9.3†	4.3†	3.9	..	4.9	6.6	7.6	..	..	..	..	..
CEYLON (Rs.)													
Food and drink	8.7	42.5	48.9	57.0	64.5	50.3	66.4	64.3	59.2	68.1	44.6	70.2	89.5
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	2.8	8.8	9.9	13.5	14.3	15.1	16.2	11.1	16.1	13.7	9.2	11.2	20.7
Articles wholly or mainly manu-factured	7.8	29.9	37.7	58.2	61.7	60.6	66.7	69.8	53.3	57.8	56.1	47.7	69.5
Cotton yarn and manufactures .	1.4	10.3	10.5	11.8	10.4	9.2	11.6	12.2	9.7	8.7	11.8	6.5	7.9
Machinery and vehicles . .	1.0	5.2	5.7	11.0	14.1	12.7	16.1	16.8	11.3	12.3	9.9	8.8	18.2
Base metals and manufactures thereof	0.9	2.6	3.7	6.1	6.2	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4
Electrical goods and apparatus	0.3	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.9
INDIA (Rs.)													
Food and drink	14.9	73.7	102.6	175.8	188.1	226.2	257.4	266.7	162.6	65.8	66.9	62.7	67.6
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	30.5	88.3	148.7	186.9	186.1	185.1	257.9	206.3	131.6	148.5	146.5	136.3	162.8
Cotton, raw and waste . . .	9.2	38.8	72.7	94.3	95.8	76.7	163.3	123.0	51.9	45.0	47.8	33.1	54.0
Mineral oils	13.6c	26.7	45.7	53.2	65.0	63.7	57.7	63.4	57.7	81.2	78.2	77.7	87.9
Articles wholly or mainly manu-factured	78.0	224.5	203.8	270.7	247.1	269.7	300.2	241.9	241.1	205.1	216.8	197.3	201.3
Machinery and vehicles . .	22.1	89.4	94.9	104.1	104.5	114.6	131.7	103.7	96.7	86.0	84.9	80.7	92.5
Implements and instruments .	4.9d	7.7	6.4	10.5	8.5	9.6	11.0	8.9	7.7	6.3	7.0	6.0	5.9
Electrical goods and apparatus	2.8	8.0	8.5	7.6	10.8	9.0	10.5	9.8	11.7	11.0	12.7	10.3	10.0
Base metals and manufactures thereof	8.9	26.4	40.0	33.2	37.4	33.7	42.1	38.9	37.6	30.9	35.1	28.4	29.2
INDOCHINA (Pr.)													
Live animals and food	1.0	15.6	41.4	83.4	..	75.2	87.4	68.0	82.2	..	116.4	..	..
Textiles and apparel, incl. yarn and thread	4.4	42.5	99.7	167.9	..	153.4	196.9	174.0	176.6	..	132.2	..	..
Machinery and vehicles (incl. electric machinery and fittings) and base metals and manufac-tures thereof	3.3	56.8	76.1	128.0	..	158.7	174.5	190.4	180.8	..	156.1	..	..
INDONESIAa **(Rp.)**													
Food	7.3	9.5	18.3	27.0	..	33.9	107.7	209.6	172.5	..	125.5	110.1	..
Textiles	10.3	23.5	36.0	61.7	..	52.7	161.7	185.4	224.1	..	266.4	230.1	..
Base metals (incl. ores) and manu-factures thereof	4.9	4.2	4.6	12.1	..	25.2	53.1	74.1	90.8	..	119.7	96.1	..
Machinery and appliances (incl. electrical material)	5.1	6.8	7.2	8.6	..	12.5	18.6	32.5	43.1	..	38.9	32.1	..
Transport equipment	3.0	3.7	1.1	6.6	..	9.4	13.9	13.8	28.9	..	25.3	14.6	..
JAPAN (US$)													
Food	..	26.7*t*	28.0	46.5	49.6	37.9	42.2	54.8	50.3	50.9	45.0	48.9	58.9
Crude materials (inedible) other than fuels	..	..	..	108.2	80.6	68.6	80.3	78.8	74.8	88.4	85.4	78.6	101.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants and re-lated materials	..	..	..	13.9	19.5	16.1	18.0	23.1	21.0	15.9	16.3	15.5	16.0
Chemicals	..	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.5
Manufactured goods	..	..	..	5.4	4.8	7.8	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.6	6.0	4.4	6.5
Machinery and transport equipment	..	..	0.6	5.1	7.6	7.3	6.4	7.4	6.4	10.1	9.7	9.1	11.4

6. VALUE OF IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AND/OR COMMODITY GROUPS *(Cont'd)*

Monthly averages or calendar months   *Millions*

	1938	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	1952 II	1952 III	1952 IV	1952 Oct	1952 Nov	1952 Dec
MALAYA (M$)													
Food	11.9	48.2	57.8	82.0	84.2	87.0	85.0	89.1	80.5	86.9	84.5	85.2	91.1
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	11.2	25.2	67.8	124.0	56.2	103.7	73.5	52.0	46.3	51.7	46.7	53.4	55.1
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	17.6	69.1	107.0	175.8	168.6	178.5	186.3	167.2	157.7	163.4	151.6	156.8	181.8
Cotton yarn and manufactures	2.2	17.9	22.9	30.0	18.2	20.3	20.1	14.7	16.5	21.6	22.3	19.6	22.9
Machinery and vehicles . .	3.1	9.9	12.1	22.9	27.9	29.5	34.9	29.4	23.8	23.6	19.4	23.9	27.5
Base metals and manufactures thereof	1.6	4.7	7.1	15.0	14.8	14.8	15.7	14.1	12.7	16.7	14.5	16.6	19.0
Electrical goods and apparatus	0.5	2.4	3.5	5.2	5.6	6.8	7.0	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9
PAKISTAN (Rs.)													
Cotton piecegoods	..	22.4‡	22.7	27.5	23.0	24.6	35.2	32.0	18.6	6.2	10.1	5.6	2.9
Cotton twist and yarn	..	9.4‡	12.5	18.0	16.3	19.3	24.4	25.3	11.1	4.5	7.4	4.8	1.2
Machinery and vehicles . . .	..	8.6‡	13.3	17.2	21.6	18.3	25.7	25.5	20.4	14.7	15.5	16.1	12.5
PHILIPPINES (P.)													
Grains and preparations . . .	1.3e	7.0	4.2	7.5	*6.0*	6.4*	5.4	2.3	11.4	*4.9*	6.2	*4.6*	*3.9*
Cotton and manufactures . . .	3.6	11.4	6.2	12.2	*8.9*	18.5*	10.9	8.4	9.0	*7.3*	7.6	*5.8*	*8.4*
Rayon and other synthetic textiles	0.4	8.8	2.7	2.3	*3.9*	1.7*	4.9	4.2	2.7	*3.6*	2.6	*3.7*	*4.6*
Mineral oils (petroleum products) .	0.9	5.7	5.8	6.0	*5.9*	6.4*	6.7	7.2	6.7	*2.9*	3.5	*2.3*	*2.9*
Machinery and vehicles (incl. spare parts)	2.7	8.9	4.4	7.0	*8.7*	6.8*	12.0	9.7	8.6	*4.6*	6.1	*3.6*	*4.3*
Iron and steel manufactures . .	1.8	4.7	4.4	6.0	*3.9*	6.3*	3.0	4.8	3.8	*3.9*	4.0	*3.1*	*4.6*
Electrical machinery and appliances	0.6	2.9	2.2	1.8	*2.2*	2.2*	2.5	2.3	2.2	*1.7*	1.6	*1.8*	*1.7*
THAILAND[b] (Baht)													
Cotton fabrics and manufactures .	2.1‡	25.0	32.3	27.5	..	..	40.8	35.9	49.9	..	..	..	..
Kerosene	0.3	3.0	2.6	2.6	..	..	3.0	4.2	3.4	..	..	..	..
Petrol and aviation spirit . . .	0.3	4.2	5.1	7.1	..	..	8.3	11.5	11.2	..	..	..	..
Gunny bags	0.4‡	8.2	10.6	23.3	..	..	9.9	29.1	15.1	..	..	..	..

a. Figures under column 1938 are for 1939. From 1948 onwards,
   textiles comprise cotton yarn and cotton piecegoods.
b. From 1950, Port of Bangkok only. In 1949 imports of cotton
   fabrics and manufactures, kerosene, petrol and aviation spirit, and
   gunny bags through Port of Bangkok accounted for 100%, 71%,
   83% and 98% respectively, of total imports.

c. Including vegetable and animal oils.
d. Including cutlery and hardware.
e. 1937.   f. Including drink.

EXTERNAL TRADE

7. VALUE OF EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES AND/OR COMMODITY GROUPS

Monthly averages or calendar months   *Millions*

	1938	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
BURMA (K.)													
Rice and products	18.2‡	48.7†	48.0†	60.2	..	39.4	68.5	85.7	..	..	..	..	..
Raw rubber	0.5‡	0.5†	0.7†	2.2	..	1.3	3.5	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Teak	2.5‡	4.6†	1.0†	4.4	..	4.8	4.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Metal and ores	4.8‡	1.8†	1.1†	2.9	..	1.7	5.7	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
CEYLON (Rs.)													
Tea	14.4	49.2	63.0	66.7	60.3	58.9	58.8	68.6	63.0	50.7	47.9	48.4	55.7
Coconut and products	2.3	12.8	21.0	26.9	19.5	26.5	21.7	19.8	18.9	17.7	21.5	18.8	12.7
Rubber	3.8	12.0	33.8	48.5	31.1	47.7	46.6	29.9	21.4	26.3	22.9	21.2	34.8
INDIA (Rs.)													
Food and drink	30.6	58.9	88.2	119.6	109.1	138.9	118.7	74.0	123.4	120.2	156.3	95.2	109.0
Tea	19.6	46.5	58.4	78.7	66.7	105.0	73.3	32.9	79.1	81.5	112.7	63.9	68.1
Spices	0.7	4.0	17.6	24.9	19.0	16.7	29.0	15.5	17.1	14.4	15.3	9.7	18.2
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	59.5	90.3	88.5	127.7	116.4	82.4	100.6	124.4	123.7	116.9	117.2	109.4	123.9
Cotton raw and waste . . .	19.9	18.6	14.9	21.4	20.3	5.2	5.9	24.5	33.2	17.8	24.1	13.7	15.5
Hides and skin raw or undressed	3.0	5.0	7.3	8.3	4.9	5.4	5.5	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.4	5.4	5.3
Vegetable oil other than aromatic	0.7	10.9	9.3	25.4	20.0	10.1	16.6	27.8	19.5	16.2	12.8	14.6	21.1
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	40.2	192.3	243.8	347.6	244.6	305.7	294.2	240.9	239.3	204.1	235.3	182.7	194.3
Cotton yarns and manufactures	6.3	30.8	98.0	78.4	60.4	44.8	52.3	52.0	83.1	54.2	64.2	50.0	48.5
Jute yarns and manufactures .	21.8	126.3	99.4	200.3	135.6	209.5	191.7	146.9	113.0	90.7	118.7	78.1	75.3
Hides and skins tanned or dressed and leather . . .	4.4	9.9	19.0	27.8	14.6	18.8	15.7	9.8	13.8	19.2	17.9	21.9	17.7
INDOCHINA (Pr.)													
Food	13.4	52.2	56.2	110.0	..	121.9	111.2	134.5	40.3	..	38.1	..	..
Rice	8.2	37.7	25.1	73.9	..	87.2	86.7	121.2	26.4	..	14.1	..	..
Rubber	4.2	25.8	64.5	102.7	..	110.0	96.9	46.6	69.2	..	83.1	..	..
Mineral products	1.2	2.6	3.7	6.1	..	5.8	3.7	4.7	8.2	..	6.2	..	..
INDONESIA (Rp.)													
Tea	4.7	1.8	8.5	11.6	20.9	11.9	19.2	23.0	21.7	19.8	20.5	22.6	16.2
Copra	3.2	13.1	18.2	40.7	43.2	38.0	46.9	55.2	32.2	38.7	45.1	32.6	38.3
Rubber	13.0	21.3	107.0	206.9	344.7	196.9	385.5	335.4	314.5	343.5	404.1	298.3	328.2
Tin (and tin ore)	2.8	12.3	15.4	25.7	78.0	32.8	44.9	80.0	98.8	88.2	95.8	69.5	99.3
Petroleum and products . . .	13.5	21.7	46.4	52.8	162.1	54.4	100.7	162.6	189.4	195.9	142.6	106.5	338.6
JAPAN (US$)													
Food	..	1.5	4.1	5.6	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.3	9.6	9.1	8.8	9.8	8.8
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	..	..	..	7.0	7.0	7.6	5.0	6.6	8.0	8.3	10.4	6.1	8.4
Chemicals	..	0.9	1.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.6	4.3	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2
Manufactured goods	..	..	..	86.9	76.0	98.1	94.3	78.5	63.8	67.3	64.8	62.2	75.0
Machinery and transport equipment	..	1.3	5.9	9.0	9.7	9.1	8.5	11.0	8.4	10.8	8.3	7.8	16.2
MALAYA (M$)													
Food	4.7	11.2	17.1	28.4	27.9	29.2	29.1	25.7	30.0	27.0	25.4	30.1	25.5
Rubber	23.2	73.2	204.5	330.1	157.6	268.6	221.0	147.3	132.4	129.8	133.8	125.8	129.7
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	12.3	43.9	85.2	112.4	109.0	103.3	96.1	106.5	122.8	112.9	118.5	110.4	109.9
Tin (block, ingots, bars or slabs)	8.0	17.9	39.5	48.2	43.0	40.5	37.6	43.9	49.7	40.6	44.2	42.7	34.9
PAKISTAN (Rs.)													
Raw jute	..	29.4‡	46.2	59.6	58.0	73.7	101.3	40.3	21.5	68.7	71.4	78.7	56.0
Raw cotton	..	31.6‡	43.3	80.2	72.0	56.9	123.5	61.4	42.4	60.6	44.9	61.1	75.9
Raw wool	..	2.8‡	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.3	3.1	2.1	4.9	6.1	7.5	6.8	3.9
Hides and skins	..	3.1‡	2.8	4.5	2.8	2.7	4.4	1.8	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.3
Tea	..	3.1‡	2.0	4.8	2.7	5.9	2.4	0.9	3.2	4.2	5.7	4.0	2.8
PHILIPPINES (P.)													
Abaca (unmanufactured) . . .	1.7	5.0	6.7	11.2	6.7	7.6	8.6	7.3	5.9	5.2	5.6	4.3	5.7
Coconut products	4.9	34.6	30.9	32.8	20.2	28.2	20.5	15.2	21.1	24.0	26.2	22.4	23.4
Sugar centrifugal	7.7	3.5	8.1	11.4	15.0	4.2	16.2	26.1	6.6	11.0	6.1	7.3	19.5
THAILAND (Baht)													
Rice[a]	8.1	78.2	145.2	156.3	147.5	155.2	163.8	141.5	162.4	122.2	152.6	120.1	94.1
Tin ore and concentrates . . .	2.6	4.4	21.6	25.3	32.7	13.6	30.3	31.2	31.5	37.8	40.3	33.8	33.3
Rubber	3.9	34.9	71.4	107.6	84.7	79.5	124.8	70.6	76.3	67.2	69.4	64.5	67.6
Teak[a]	2.2	7.1	11.7	12.8	8.2	11.9	8.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	10.3	6.7	7.2

a. From 1950 Port of Bangkok only. In 1949, exports through Port of Bangkok accounted for nearly 100% of total exports of rice and teak.

8. QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Monthly averages or calendar months   *Thousand tons*

	1938	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
RICE													
Burma	253.3	102.2	99.2	107.1	..	69.4	107.7	113.8	96.0	..	..	..	..
Indochina	77.8	13.4	8.7	25.5	17.6	14.1	25.8	32.4	6.4	5.8	1.2	3.8	12.2
Thailand	115.4	67.6	123.2	129.5	119.1	125.1	134.0	109.1	131.2	101.8	110.4	103.7	91.3
TEA													
Ceylon	8.9	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.6	10.4	14.3	12.5	10.1	9.5	9.0	11.7
India	13.4[b]	13.2	15.2	17.0	15.5	22.0	15.7	8.7	18.9	18.5	22.3	16.3	17.0
Indonesia	6.0	0.7	2.4	3.3	2.7	3.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.0
Japan	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Pakistan	..	1.2	0.6	1.8	0.9	2.1	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.0
COPRA AND COCONUT OIL[a]													
Ceylon	8.7	9.2	7.5	10.3	11.1	11.1	9.9	13.2	12.3	9.2	11.4	9.8	6.5
Indonesia (copra)	25.8[c]	12.1[e]	14.1	23.1	17.1	22.9	19.8	21.9	12.3	14.5	18.0	12.3	13.0
Malaya	13.4	7.1	11.2	10.4	8.7	12.1	8.6	6.8	8.3	12.2	11.1	10.0	15.3
N. Borneo	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Philippines	28.9[c]	35.3	41.0	45.0	..	46.8	39.7	34.6	..	..	..	..	..
PALM KERNELS AND OIL[a]													
Indonesia (palm oil) . . .	14.2	3.3	8.2	8.1	10.1	14.6	6.0	8.4	13.0	12.9	15.8	10.5	12.4
Malaya	3.1	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.3	5.2	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.0	6.1	5.4
GROUND NUTS AND OIL[a]													
Hong Kong	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.7
India	22.0[b]	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.7	4.1	9.8	4.2	4.3	3.5	1.6	7.9
NATURAL RUBBER													
Brunei	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Burma	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	*0.9*	*1.6*	*1.1*	*0.1*	*0.7*	*0.1*	*0.5*	*1.4*
Ceylon	4.2	7.8	10.0	8.8	7.6	10.3	9.1	6.0	7.1	8.1	7.4	6.6	10.4
Indochina	5.0	3.5	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.7	4.4	3.6	5.7	6.7	6.8	5.0	8.5
Indonesia	25.5	36.6	58.6	67.2	61.8	67.6	65.3	54.7	58.8	68.4	83.3	66.0	56.0
Malaya (net export)	31.4	57.5	55.7	51.5	48.4	50.0	51.8	45.9	48.6	47.3	54.7	44.2	43.0
N. Borneo	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
Sarawak	1.5	3.4	4.7	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0
Thailand	3.5	8.1	9.5	9.2	8.3	7.7	9.1	7.3	8.6	8.2	9.3	7.7	7.6
COTTON RAW													
India	38.6[b]	8.0	2.7	2.3	4.4	—	0.1	5.8	8.4	3.2	4.7	1.6	3.4
Pakistan	..	13.6	17.2	18.3	20.4	14.9	31.2	16.6	12.1	21.9	16.0	21.1	28.6
COTTON YARN (tons)													
Hong Kong	..	..	2,109	1,732	1,505	1,707	1,997	1,561	1,366	1,095	1,112	923	1,249
Japan	1,745	458	892	1,025	1,116	1,259	2,195	1,012	948	312	473	201	261
Malaya	197	22	388	167	119	161	76	72	205	122	207	97	61
COTTON PIECE GOODS (Mn metres)													
Hong Kong	..	..	10.8	12.2	10.1	15.6	7.0[f]	10.0	11.5	11.8	13.3	12.4	9.7
India	14.6[b]	23.5	93.7	59.1	45.7	28.2	32.7	37.9	63.4	48.7	54.4	49.5	42.1
Japan (Mn sq. metres) . . .	158.4	28.2	76.9	75.3	..	75.6	70.4	58.1	40.1	..	38.8	..	..
Malaya	2.0	7.5	14.5[f]	14.5	9.6	11.2	10.3	8.4	8.7	10.9	10.4	11.7	5.7
JUTE													
Pakistan (raw)	..	16.1	50.0	56.0	67.7	63.0	83.2	37.4	35.1	115.1	115.5	136.4	93.5
India (bag and cloth) . . .	78.9[d]	78.4	54.0	67.1	60.0	83.2	61.4	65.9	63.2	49.4	61.5	43.1	43.7
HEMP RAW													
Philippines	11.8	6.2	7.9	10.3	9.0	7.9	10.1	9.4	8.9	7.7	8.3	6.4	8.4
TIN CONCENTRATES													
Burma	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	*0.1*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Indonesia	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.5	3.5
Thailand	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
TIN METAL													
Malaya	5.2	4.0	6.9	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.5	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.4	4.4
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS													
Indonesia	506	321	504	506	618	530	452	544	684	793	619	418	1,342
Malaya	84	82	165	163	204	180	154	207	223	229	233	193	261

a. Expressed in terms of oil equivalent; figures under column for 1938 refer to averages for the period 1934—1938.

b. Including territory now under Pakistan.

c. 1935—1939.

d. Converted at 2.25 lbs. per bag and 0.50 lb. per yard of cloth.

e. Excluding exports to Singapore from Indonesia.

f. Unit for cotton piecegoods changed from meters to square meters beginning 1950 for Malaya and beginning 1952 for Hong Kong.

9. INDEX NUMBERS OF QUANTUM

1948=100

	1938	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
Burma[a]												
Imports: General	163‡	95	87	..	66	74	131	246	..	..	..	..
Food, etc.	175‡	79	87	..	66	151	164	104	..	..	..	..
Textile & clothing	164‡	328	92	..	28	43	174	434	..	..	..	..
Coal & petroleum products	254‡	153	238	..	438	119	114	350	..	..	..	..
Minerals	132‡	88	168	..	130	113	87	174	..	..	..	..
Machinery & miscellaneous	106‡	63	73	..	79	104	91	137	..	..	..	..
Exports: General	263‡	42	96	..	60	101	102	84	..	..	..	..
Food, etc.	260‡	51	106	..	60	79	118	103	..	..	..	..
Timber	172‡	18	51	..	56	32	42	37	..	..	..	..
Cotton	170‡	61	80	..	24	250	140	24	..	..	..	..
Minerals	1,781‡	197	129	..	159	70	616	60	..	..	..	..
CEYLON												
Imports	89	121	135	138	125	146	140	126	149	125	142	180
Exports	80	110	112	117	115	117	130	121	101	103	98	101
INDIA[b]												
Imports: All commodities	106‡	88	108	105	118	138	116	91	73	78	67	74
Food, drink & tobacco	..	73	146	137	173	202	185	115	47	60	40	42
Raw materials & semi-manufactures	..	123	112	124	121	167	144	86	98	96	88	109
Manufactures	..	79	92	84	95	100	76	84	74	78	70	75
Exports: All commodities	172‡	115	114	105	91	96	98	118	109	121	96	109
Food, drink & tobacco	..	109	122	117	139	114	86	137	130	158	111	122
Raw materials & semi-manufactures	..	103	114	98	66	84	110	105	94	99	86	98
Manufactures	..	122	111	104	84	95	97	117	106	116	94	109
INDOCHINA												
Imports	85	151	189	..	229	279	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports	259	88	132	..	135	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAPAN												
Imports	..	180	259	*299*	230	256	290	303	*347*	*331*	*333*	*376*
Exports	..	400	404	*423*	449	449	416	399	*427*	*399*	*381*	*501*
MALAYA												
Imports: All commodities	81	137	181	161	177	178	160	148	159	..	159	..
Food, drink & tobacco	109	120	156	144	155	153	151	130	142	..	142	..
Raw materials & semi-manufactures	83	147	172	118	155	123	111	113	127	..	127	..
Manufactures	66	85	199	192	199	219	190	176	184	..	184	..
Exports: All commodities	73	127	134	114	131	115	108	116	116	..	116	..
Food, drink & tobacco	162	122	172	146	165	165	143	141	136	..	136	..
Raw materials & semi-manufactures	60	115	124	97	121	101	90	96	99	..	99	..
Manufactures	95	173	161	166	156	151	162	180	171	..	171	..
PHILIPPINES												
Imports	..	74	82	76	86	83	72	85	63	60	59	70
Exports	143	133	149	171	121	168	194	157	166	142	198	157

a. Base: Oct 1947—Sep 1948=100.

b. Base: Apr 1948—Mar 1949=100. Overland trade excluded. The
index numbers for the calendar year 1948 are 93 and 100 in the
case of imports and exports respectively.

10. INDEX NUMBERS OF UNIT VALUE
1948=100

	1938	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
Unit Value Indices												
BURMA[a]												
Imports: General	23‡	114	84	..	104	86	73	69	..	..	..	..
Food, etc.	26‡	142	127	..	123	128	112	121	..	..	..	..
Textile & clothings	18‡	97	53	..	79	56	43	34	..	..	..	..
Coal & petroleum products	30‡	91	123	..	97	124	154	148	..	..	..	..
Minerals	24‡	77	114	..	107	106	107	113	..	..	..	..
Machinery & miscellaneous	42‡	123	116	..	150	119	138	109	..	..	..	..
Exports: General	17‡	104	131	..	142	149	156	157	..	..	..	..
Food, etc.	15‡	108	117	..	128	134	155	156	..	..	..	..
Timber	23‡	115	153	..	156	158	148	164	..	..	..	..
Cotton	21‡	111	199	..	169	201	165	121	..	..	..	..
Minerals	54‡	199	410	..	461	302	247	207	..	..	..	..
CEYLON												
Imports	23	98	116	135	132	137	137	137	128	126	128	131
Exports: All commodities	32	144	175	136	158	149	132	128	134	132	134	136
Tea	37	127	132	116	119	118	109	115	125	125	126	124
Rubber	56	222	367	255	321	299	268	223	208	206	203	216
All coconut products	14	144	169	105	155	129	99	93	106	97	104	117
Other export products	24	124	165	134	151	150	139	133	120	129	117	114
INDIA[b]												
Imports: All commodities	28‡	104	127	129	125	131	133	127	124	119	127	126
Food, drink & tobacco	..	104	118	138	130	132	141	139	140	109	153	159
Raw materials & semi-manufactures	..	113	154	138	141	142	132	140	140	141	141	137
Manufactures	..	97	118	118	113	120	127	115	111	111	113	110
Exports: All commodities	24‡	110	160	131	168	156	133	119	118	123	117	113
Food, drink & tobacco	..	127	149	141	148	153	142	134	135	146	128	130
Raw materials & semi-manufactures	..	114	151	132	156	148	132	136	146	142	147	148
Manufactures	..	103	169	123	185	159	130	105	98	104	100	92
INDOCHINA												
Imports	8	122	140	..	151	153	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports	11	147	182	..	204	198	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDONESIA[c]												
Exports: All commodities	31	177	265	*540*	244	*471*	*537*	*489*	*490*	*464*	*495*	*510*
Estate produce	38	185	273	*622*	273	*529*	*618*	*584*	*578*	*562*	*580*	*594*
Peasant produce	27	171	219	*487*	220	*432*	*483*	*427*	*432*	*399*	*440*	*456*
Forest produce	12	99	148	*364*	156	*302*	*337*	*340*	*386*	*376*	*382*	*400*
JAPAN[d]												
Imports	..	79	116	*100*	110	107	106	96	*91*	*91*	*89*	*93*
Exports	..	79	130	*117*	135	126	121	112	*109*	*111*	*110*	*106*
MALAYA												
Imports: All commodities	36	115	144	129	143	133	131	126	126	..	126	..
Food, drink & tobacco	23	100	110	124	117	118	123	127	127	..	127	..
Raw materials & semi-manufactures	53	175	283	188	266	238	190	163	162	..	162	..
Manufactures	41	106	126	120	126	122	121	118	118	..	118	..
Exports: All commodities	43	173	258	188	228	221	187	175	169	..	169	..
Food, drink & tobacco	24	120	141	157	147	146	149	171	163	..	163	..
Raw materials & semi-manufactures	52	214	330	211	281	274	210	183	178	..	178	..
Manufactures	32	110	155	137	143	139	138	137	135	..	135	..
PHILIPPINES												
Imports	..	79	100	94	106	99	94	90	95	97	93	96
Exports	25	77	84	64	79	67	62	61	65	72	49	75
Terms of Trade[e]												
BURMA	74‡	91	157	..	137	174	213	229	..	..	..	..
CEYLON	141	147	151	101	120	109	96	93	104	105	105	104
INDIA	86‡	106	126	102	134	119	99	93	95	103	92	90
INDOCHINA	138	120	130	..	135	129	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAPAN	..	100	112	*117*	122	117	115	116	*119*	*122*	*123*	*113*
MALAYA	120	151	179	146	159	166	143	138	134	..	134	..
PHILIPPINES	..	97	84	67	132	67	66	68	69	74	53	78

a. Base: Oct 1947—Sep 1948=100.
b. Base: Apr 1948—Mar 1949=100. Overland trade excluded.
c. Weighted wholesale price index numbers of 18 export products at f.o.b. prices. Figures from April 1950 to February 1952 exclude the value of exchange certificates. The rise beginning February 1952 is principally due to the change in the conversion rate of the rupiah from 3.80 (excluding the value of exchange certificates) to 11.40 per U.S. dollar.

d. In terms of U.S. dollars.
e. Ratio of unit value index of exports to unit value index of imports multiplied by 100.

PRICES

11. INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

1948=100

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
BURMA												
All agricultural produce	123	115	133	119†	134	117	112	114	..	..	..	..
Cereals	98	98	105	100†	102	96	100	103	..	..	..	..
Non-food agricultural produce	161	196	205	167†	173	183	156	156	..	..	..	..
CHINA (Taipei)ᵃ												
General index	..	125e	183	225	208	227	230	223	221	221	219	223
Food	..	108e	140	173	151	166	172	175	178	176	174	183
Clothing	..	160e	330	392	427	433	406	359	372	370	373	373
Fuel & light	..	141e	156	190	160	183	193	191	193	193	192	194
Metals & electrical materials	..	137e	218	270	262	274	278	269	256	259	253	257
Building materials	..	113e	154	234	192	241	242	227	226	226	221	231
Miscellaneous	..	131e	219	248	243	256	262	250	225	229	227	218
INDIA												
General index	104	109	120	105	119	111	102	105	104	106	104	102
Food articles	104	110	110	96	108	99	92	99	95	96	97	92
Industrial raw materials	108	117	141	105	135	120	99	104	101	105	100	98
Semi-manufactured articles	104	108	119	109	119	113	104	111	110	111	110	108
Manufactured goods	101	102	116	111	118	115	110	108	110	111	110	108
Miscellaneous	108	136	145	126	147	137	118	125	125	126	126	124
INDONESIA (Djakarta, imported goods)												
All articles	123	253	346	*346*	343	*351*	*339*	*349*	*345*	*352*	*345*	*348*
Provisions	90	180	295	*369*	342	*385*	*367*	*362*	*363*	*364*	*363*	*363*
Textile goods	194	351	318	*254*	281	*262*	*254*	*238*	*278*	*287*	*275*	*254*
Chemicals	88	221	373	*342*	351	*392*	*334*	*344*	*348*	*347*	*349*	*347*
Metals	95	220	381	*400*	390	*410*	*405*	*392*	*391*	*393*	*390*	*390*
Other articles	108	244	387	*401*	384	*400*	*402*	*410*	*391*	*404*	*387*	*381*
JAPAN												
General index	163	193	268	273	280	278	272	273	269	271	268	268
Edible farm products	178	207	258	286	285	285	288	294	278	281	276	276
Other foodstuffs & tobacco products	164	159	175	180	183	181	180	179	181	180	182	182
Textiles	215	262	364	290	340	307	285	296	272	285	267	264
Chemicals	138	180	250	269	280	290	274	254	256	259	256	254
Metal & products	143	214	426	415	439	436	417	407	398	401	398	396
Building materials	141	165	243	266	248	254	255	270	284	283	285	283
Fuels	150	170	203	258	232	247	257	259	267	264	266	270
Miscellaneousᵇ	149	186	279	247	278	272	248	235	233	233	234	234
KOREA (Pusan)ᶜ												
General index	..	..	..	4,751	2,672	3,105	4,565	5,924	5,409	5,872	5,098	5,257
Fertilizers	..	..	..	7,987	7,526	7,526	7,526	8,449	8,449	8,449	8,449	8,449
Textile raw materials	..	..	..	2,478	2,039	1,916	2,368	2,641	2,986	2,830	2,802	3,328
Textiles	..	..	..	2,052	2,062	1,907	1,953	2,070	2,280	2,207	2,208	2,424
Building materials	..	..	..	3,923	3,252	3,257	3,483	3,836	4,917	4,599	4,992	5,160
PHILIPPINES (Manila)												
General index	87	77	85	75	80	74	74	74	77	78	79	74
THAILAND (Bangkok)												
General index	93	95	103	109	107	107	107	108	111	110	115	109
VIET-NAM (Saigon, Cholon)ᵈ												
General index	125	123	146	163	155	157	157	167	171	168	173	172
Rice & paddy	125	104	112	179	129	136	164	202	213	209	223	208
Other food products	125	125	140	159	148	157	154	161	162	158	162	167
Fuel & mineral products	136	153	161	162	162	162	162	163	162	163	163	159
Raw materials	120	172	237	181	227	215	174	163	170	163	167	179
Semi-finished products	123	117	146	154	165	157	153	149	155	155	161	150
Manufactured products	125	105	142	124	142	143	122	116	116	116	115	116

a. Jan-Jun 1950=100.
b. Revised series.
c. 1947=100.

d. New series for Saigon beginning 1949, which is linked to the old series.
e. Average of Jul-Dec.

12. INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING   **PRICES**

1948=100

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
BURMA (Rangoon)												
All items	135	114	112	..	109	105	104	119	..	101	..	..
Food	142	120	120	..	121	109	111	135	..	106	..	..
CAMBODIA (Phnom-Penh)												
All items	138	155	163	182	169	174	178	186	189	189	188	189
Food	133	150	154	181	158	168	175	187	193	192	195	191
CEYLON (Colombo)												
All items	99	105	109	108	109	110	107	107	109	108	110	110
Food	104	112	112	110	112	112	108	107	115	113	115	116
CHINA (Taipei)a												
All items	..	113g	139	179	154	174	178	183	180	181	179	180
Food	..	101g	146	139	118	131	135	150	142	144	139	143
HONG KONGb												
All items	112	117	128	128	129	127	128	132	127	..	..	127
Food	119	127	136	136	136	133	136	143	135	..	..	135
INDIA												
Bombay												
All items	101	103	109	111	110	106	113	111	114	114	115	114
Food	105	109	115	118	116	108	121	119	124	123	124	124
Delhi												
All items	100	100	108	108	110	106	111	109	108	111	108	104
Food	101	101	112	111	114	104	114	113	112	117	114	106
INDONESIA (Djakarta)												
Food	97	113	189	199	217	218	196	189	194	189	191	202
JAPAN (Urban)c												
All items	92	86	100	105	104	105	104	106	105	106	105	105
Food	97	87	100	104	104	104	104	105	103	105	102	101
KOREA (Pusan)b												
All items	123	281	1,397	3,446	1,857	2,473	3,253	4,218	3,839	4,032	3,580	3,904
Food	131	302	1,519	4,489	2,040	2,999	4,281	5,794	4,881	5,367	4,492	4,782
LAOS (Vientiane)d												
All items	106	107*	113	140	118	122	132	150	154	151	154	157
Food	103	100*	103	138	107	114	127	152	158	154	158	163
MALAYA (Kuala Lumpur)												
All items												
Chinese	94	101	133	138	139	141	139	136	135	136	134	136
Indian	94	99	132	136	138	142	139	134	133	133	132	132
Malaye	98	108	136	138	140	143	138	136	135	137	135	134
PAKISTANf												
Karachi												
All items	98‡	95	99	101	101	100	99	101	104	102	104	105
Food	..	93	99	103	103	102	100	104	105	104	105	106
Narayanganj												
All items	103‡	98	102	110	107	106	106	114	115	116	119	110
Food	..	97	101	112	105	104	107	118	119	121	124	112
PHILIPPINES (Manila)												
All items	94	93	99	95	97	96	94	96	95	95	95	96
Food	83	86	94	90	92	90	89	91	90	89	90	90
THAILAND (Bangkok)												
All items	96	99	110	123	107	114	125	122	124	120	129	122
Food	95	97	106	119	100	110	120	117	120	116	127	118
VIET-NAM (Saigon)												
All items	122	125	141	173	150	161	167	179	184	183	184	184
Food	120	114	124	169	136	154	160	178	184	183	184	186

a. Jan-Jun 1950=100.
b. Retail price index.
c. New index, base 1951=100.
d. Dec 1948=100.
e. Jan 1949=100.
f. Apr 1948—Mar 1949=100.
g. Average of Jul-Dec.

13. WHOLESALE PRICE QUOTATIONS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Monthly averages or calendar months

Price per ton

	Currency Unit	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
RICE													
Burma	K.	..	254	266	..	276	272	292	291	..	..	..	..
China (Taiwan)	NT $	..	1,247	1,285	2,040	1,331	1,835	2,029	2,067	2,228	2,196	2,213	2,274
India	Rs.	436	432	432	..	432	432	443	449	..	449	449	..
Indonesia	Rp.	870	1,028	2,283	..	3,013	2,917	2,580	2,440	..	..	..	..
Japan	000 Y.	24.9	41.0	48.2	..	47.9	48.2	48.2	49.2	..	51.3	..	..
Korea[a] (south)	000 W.	127	307*	1,948*	7,042	2,515	3,644	7,081	10,040	7,404	8,651	6,667	6,894
Pakistan	Rs.	917	475	623	690	676	676	683	709	691	744	712	618
Thailand	Baht	..	959	985	1,107	1,096	1,072	1,050	1,185	1,119	1,157	1,121	1,079
Viet-Nam	Pr.	2,100	2,200	2,322	3,630	2,663	2,790	3,340	4,097	4,297	4,190	4,470	4,230
WHEAT													
India	Rs.	566	410	412	..	412	412	412	412	..	412	412	..
Korea[a] (south)	000 W.	73	252*	1,305*	3,668	1,170	2,813	3,778	3,752	4,331	4,409	4,341	4,242
Pakistan	Rs.	320	270	289*	305	285	290	310	310	310	310	311	311
SUGAR													
China (Taiwan)	NT $	..	1,382	3,462	2,806	2,898	2,499	2,653	3,254	2,820	2,956	2,661	2,844
India	Rs.	990	773	822	..	822	822	822	822	..	822	822	..
Indonesia	Rp.	2,290	2,906	2,945	2,864	2,820	2,747	2,890	2,903	2,917	2,930	2,920	2,900
Korea[a] (south)	000 W.	411	1,078*	6,545*	14,136	6,422	8,278	16,955	17,305	14,005	13,300	13,050	15,667
Pakistan	Rs.	925	1,000	1,067	1,206	1,206	1,206	1,206	1,206	1,208	1,206	1,210	1,210
Philippines	P.	291	269	257	254	258	244	247	266	259	260	257	280
Thailand	Baht	4,608*	5,330	6,015	..	6,325	5,533	5,200d	5,225	..	4,625	4,625	..
PEPPER													
Cambodia	000 Pr.	34.8	137.3	147.6	115.6	135.6	129.8	103.0	114.1	115.4	115.1	114.3	116.7
Malaya	000 M$	3.2	15.2	16.1	10.3	13.5	12.6	9.3	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.1
TEA													
China (Taiwan)	NT $	..	7,431	10,193	12,438	11,482	11,833	11,778	12,809	13,333	12,778	12,500	14,722
Ceylon	Rs.	3,594	4,453	4,056	3,660	3,741	3,697	3,329	3,924	3,858	4,079	3,946	3,549
India	Rs.	3,593*	3,946*	3,814*	..	3,616	3,373c	2,557d	2,072	..	1,653	1,521	..
Indonesia	Rp.	2,200	5,521	6,557	7,146	5,880	7,517	6,590	7,383	7,093	7,450	7,230	6,600
U.K.	US $	1,190	961	1,014	988	1,010	1,010	999	1,001	939	933	983	904
U.S.A.	US $	1,290	1,146	1,096	917	1,027	1,052	941	858	816	816	816	816
TOBACCO													
China (Taiwan)	NT $	..	9,197	14,597	21,908	15,963	25,408	20,222	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
India	Rs.	..	2,700§	5,540*	..	7,118	2,305	2,305e	2,528	..	2,573	2,439	..
Pakistan	Rs.	2,551	2,550*	4,131	2,703	4,528	4,381	2,318	1,891	2,221	2,335	2,178	2,151
Philippines	P.	816	1,551	905	532	713	648	585	451	446	446	446	446
VEGETABLE OIL													
China (Taiwan)	NT $	..	5,354	6,416	7,779	6,571	7,219	8,543	7,741	7,611	7,518	7,389	7,926
Ceylon	Rs.	1,006	1,390	1,598	958	1,343	1,003	823	849	1,158	1,115	1,187	1,172
India	Rs.	1,479	1,961	1,963	..	1,879	1,453	1,187	1,381	..	1,516	1,437	..
Indonesia	Rp.	1,221	1,695	2,290	2,201	2,580	2,447	2,260	2,027	2,070	2,190	1,910	2,110
Malaya	M$	1,142	1,090	1,299	792	1,117	871	725	681	889	850	897	922
Pakistan	Rs.	2,649	3,267	3,003	2,277	2,898	2,511	2,262	2,295	2,038	2,030	2,081	2,003
Philippines	P.	980	676	700	460	580	460	400	400	600	520	650	620
COPRA													
Ceylon	Rs.	531	826	963	611	836	612	544	548	740	715	769	737
India	Rs.	986	1,486	1,561	..	1,590	1,124	948	1,103	..	1,167	1,146	..
Indonesia	Rp.	390	1,194	1,400	1,000	1,167	1,100	867	933	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,200
Malaya	M$	635	650	726	481	631	509	429	419	567	535	577	589
Philippines	P.	515	360	362	246	303	236	205	216	328	290	350	345
Thailand	Baht	2,730	3,292	3,795	2,879	3,303	2,995	2,745	2,708	3,070	2,833	3,167	3,208
U.S.A.	US $	308	223	229	168	196	161	144	147	216	198	215	234
COTTON, RAW													
China (Taiwan)	NT $	..	9,639	28,380	36,111	41,049	39,630	35,926	32,284	36,605	36,482	36,667	36,667
India	Rs.	1,828*	1,086*	1,788	..	1,870	1,870	1,331	1,504	..	1,265	1,237	..
Korea[a] (south)	000 W.	630	1,672*	3,423*	6,127	4,828	5,195	5,750	6,212	7,350	6,717	7,333	8,000
Pakistan	Rs.	1,879	2,218*	3,023	2,318	2,847	2,864	2,331	2,280	1,795	2,070	1,661	1,653
U.K.	US $	785	917	1,175	977	1,107	1,102	1,034	940	833	873	831	796
JUTE, RAW													
India	Rs.	1,078	1,107	1,826	..	1,562	1,552	965	762	785	827	744	..
Pakistan	Rs.	958	675	1,140	..	1,002	944	..	410f	414	385	407	449
U.K.	US $	386	315	485	305	459	428	345	220	226	223	223	234
U.S.A.	US $	408	342	509	325	487	472	354	240	244	243	243	248
HEMP													
Philippines	P.	837	841	990	612	803	754	608	497	590	566	566	638

13. WHOLESALE PRICE QUOTATIONS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES*(Cont'd)* PRICES

Monthly averages or calendar months

Price per ton

	Currency Unit	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
COIR													
Ceylon	Rs.	148	268	332	..	275	285	280	175	..	174	193	..
India	Rs.	..	1,624§	1,637	..	1,449	1,236	913	846	..	837	820	..
WOOL, RAW													
India	Rs.	1,967	3,992	4,440	..	2,617	2,505	2,394	3,051	..	3,892	3,892	..
Pakistan	Rs.	3,137‡	7,125ᵇ	4,758*	3,475*	3,532	3,475	2,848	3,651	3,925ʰ	..	3,845	4,006
SILK, RAW													
India	000 Rs.	53	84	66	..	47	43	32	41	..	45	39	..
Japan	000 Y.	1,556	2,579	3,761	3,788	3,574	3,563	3,585	3,969	4,033	4,033	4,033	4,033
Koreaᵃ (south). . . .	000 W.	7,067	15,733*	61,333*	138,453	77,680	93,413	134,666	153,253	172,453	160,000	160,000	197,333
HIDES													
China (Taiwan)	NTS	..	5,274	6,762	11,302	7,537	7,667	12,056	13,333	12,154	13,056	12,130	11,278
India	Rs.	2,158	2,002	3,729	..	2,957	2,554	1,929	2,260	..	2,260	2,260	..
Pakistan	Rs.	1,860	2,543	2,976	..	2,651	2,404	1,716	1,732	..	1,732	1,732	..
Thailand	Baht	8,219	12,815	16,156	5,801	11,042	8,611	5,556	4,567	4,472	4,500	4,417	4,500
U.S.A.	US $	606	564	692	326	525	295	289	360	364	353	375	364
RUBBER, NATURAL													
Ceylon	Rs.	1,367	3,417	4,740	3,042	3,887	3,461	3,351	2,674	2,712	2,447	2,800	2,888
Indonesia	Rp.	1,020ᵇ	5,958	9,300	6,682	8,080	7,797	6,570	6,027	6,337	5,700	6,430	6,880
Malaya	MS	929	2,385	3,730	2,118	3,231	2,731	2,106	1,842	1,829	1,661	1,825	2,001
Thailand	Baht	6,531	12,155	19,351	10,317	18,953	15,521	9,990	8,067	7,688	6,910	7,468	8,685
Viet-Nam	Pr.	7,150	15,230	24,100	14,620	21,830	19,180	14,100	12,200	13,000	12,000	12,500	14,500
U.K.	£	119	306	467	260	399	334	259	228	222	200	220	245
U.S.A.	US $	485	906	1,302	..	1,146	1,124	992	642	..	597	645	..
COAL													
China (Taiwan)	NT $	..	137	214	361	284	396	380	333	333	333	333	333
India	Rs.	16	16	15	..	16	16	16	16	..	16	16	..
Koreaᵃ (south).	000 W.	4	4*	66*	96	85	85	85	92	122	122	122	122
Viet-Nam	Pr.	347	583	587	681	594	637	663	714	714	714	714	714
TIN													
Malaya	000 MS	4.46	6.07	8.71	7.94	7.70	7.96	7.95	7.97	7.98	7.94	7.84	7.84
Thailand	Baht	29,440	31,480	52,040	44,330	53,330	48,333	40,000	41,670	47,330	46,000	48,000	48,000
U.K.	£	543	733	1,060	949	958	960	951	944	942	949	945	934
U.S.A.	US $	2,188	2,107	2,829	2,675	2,271	2,592	2,679	2,675	2,674	2,673	2,673	2,678
PIG IRON													
India	Rs.	111	105	116	..	131	131	131	141	..	141	141	..
Japan	Y.	4,354	13,134*	27,490	29,547	30,300	30,220	30,000	29,467	28,200	28,200	28,200	28,200
Koreaᵃ (south)	000 W.	15	50*	236*	344	303	318	296	313	447	384	418	540
CEMENT													
China (Taiwan)	NT $	..	273	319	501	383	658	545	407	393	409	378	393
India	Rs.	84	81	89	..	93	93	92	92	..	92	92	..
Japan	Y.	2,794	5,006	7,760	8,800	8,667	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800
Koreaᵃ (south).	000 W.	22	46*	272*	439	342	319	409	446	580	560	600	580
Pakistan	Rs.	..	94	94	..	94	94	94	94	..	94	94	..
Viet-Nam	Pr.	746	986	1,035	1,104	1,078	1,093	1,100	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110
COTTON YARN													
China (Taiwan)	NT $	..	14,327	26,777	23,148	23,148	23,148	23,148	23,148	23,148	23,148	23,148	23,148
India	Rs.	3,790	3,613	4,176*	..	4,365	4,484	4,054	3,880	..	3,880	3,880	..
Japan	000 Y.	87	373	662	514	672	556	521	549	430	480	412	398
Viet-Nam	000 Pr.	50*	51	65	52	66	57	54	47	49	49	49	49
COTTON FABRICS													
India	Rs.	4,123	3,641	4,233	..	4,343	4,321	4,167	4,056	..	4,034	4,034	..
Japan (Metre)	Y.	..	79	106	69	90	76	66	74	61	68	57	59
JUTE BAGS (per hundred)													
India	Rs.	133	156	229	..	252	213	133	106	..	118	102	..
Pakistan	Rs.	151	196	215	156	246	224	160	116	121	119	124	120
JUTE (hessian)													
India	Rs.	1,811	1,904	2,741	..	2,590	2,305	1,781	1,645ᵍ	..	1,846	1,737	..
U.K.	US $	658	559	909	642	889	863	696	516	493	487	487	503
U.S.A.	US $	660	776	1,055	558	926	774	520	463	474	503	471	449

GENERAL NOTE: For details regarding specification and market centre see Revised Explanatory Notes to table 13 on page 100, Vol. III, No. 8.

a. As from the second quarter of 1951, figures relate to Pusan.
b. Dec.
c. Average of Feb and Mar.

d. Average of Apr and Jun.
e. Apr.
f. Average of Aug and Sep.
g. Average of Jul and Sep.
h. Average of Nov and Dec.

FINANCE

14. RATES OF INTEREST

Average rates in per cent per annum

	1938	1948	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
BURMA													
Bank rate	3.00r	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Call money rate	..	..	..	1.04	1.64	1.17	2.00	1.83	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Fixed deposit rate^a	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
CAMBODIA, LAOS AND VIET-NAM													
Bank rate	5.00	..	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
CEYLON													
Bank rate	..	..	..	2.50*	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Call money rate	..	..	..	0.50*	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Commercial bank lending rate^b													
maximum	..	..	..	5.00*	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
minimum	..	..	..	2.25*	2.33	2.25	2.50	2.33	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Fixed deposit rate													
maximum	..	..	..	2.75*	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
minimum	..	..	..	0.50*	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Treasury bill^c	..	..	..	0.48*	0.72	0.48	0.40	0.64	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Government bond yield^d	..	..	..	2.81	2.93	2.87	2.85	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96
CHINA (Taiwan)													
Bank rate	..	..	39.60	23.40	..	23.40	23.40	23.40	23.40	..	23.40	23.40	..
Call money rate	..	..	16.42	10.80	..	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	..	10.80	10.80	..
Commercial bank lending rate^e	..	..	81.00	52.20	..	54.00	54.00	53.52	46.11	..	43.20	43.08	..
Fixed deposit rate^f	..	..	40.88	27.00	..	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	..	27.00	26.82	..
INDIA													
Bank rate	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.08	3.50	3.33	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Call money rate	..	0.50	0.58	1.01	2.02	1.13	2.75	2.25	1.71	1.38	0.88	0.62	2.62
Commercial bank lending rate^g													
lowest	..	..	3.00¶	3.40¶	..	3.50	4.00§	4.00§	4.00	..	..	..	..
highest	..	..	6.00¶	6.00¶	..	6.00	6.00§	6.00§	6.00	..	..	..	..
Fixed deposit rate^h	..	1.37	1.59	2.12	2.69	2.28	2.71	2.61	2.74	2.58	2.06	2.75	2.94
Government bond yield^i	..	..	3.11	3.39	3.69	3.47	3.73	3.64	3.74	3.64	3.69	3.62	3.61
INDONESIA													
Government bond yield rate^j	..	..	3.50	4.28	4.10	4.50	4.32	4.24	4.04	3.81	3.92	3.79	3.72
JAPAN													
Bank rate													
Discount	3.29	4.56	5.11	5.29	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84
Secured loans	3.29	4.93	5.48	5.66	6.21	6.21	6.21	6.21	6.21	6.21	6.21	6.21	6.21
Call money rate	..	..	6.40	7.12	8.05	7.12	7.97	7.97	8.09	8.15	8.21	8.21	8.03
Commercial bank lending rate^km													
Y.3 million and under	..	..	9.13*	9.13	..	9.13	9.13	9.13	9.13	..	8.82	..	..
above Y.3 million	..	..	8.76*	8.76	..	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76	..	8.46	..	..
Fixed deposit rate^m	..	4.30	4.70	5.47	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Government bond yield^n	..	..	..	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
PAKISTAN													
Bank rate	3.00q	3.00*	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Call money rate	..	..	0.99	0.94	2.18	0.54	2.14	1.96	1.96	2.64	2.40	2.28	2.24
Fixed deposit rate	..	1.25*	1.25	1.25	1.94	1.25	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Government bond yield^p	..	..	2.96*	2.98	2.98	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.97	2.99	2.98	3.00	3.00
THAILAND													
Treasury bill	..	1.32	2.02	2.10	2.17	2.17	2.18	2.17	2.16	2.19	2.20	2.17	2.19

GENERAL NOTES: All rates are those prevailing in the capital city of each country except in India where rates in Bombay have been taken. *Bank rate* relates to the rate charged by Central Bank on loans and/or discounts given to commercial banks. *In Burma* it relates to the discount rate on commercial bills; in *Ceylon* to interest rate on advances; in *India* to the rate at which the Reserve Bank of India is prepared to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other eligible commercial papers; in *Japan* to the rediscount rate on commercial bills and the official interest rate of Bank of Japan for loans secured against Government Bonds and eligible corporate debentures; in *Pakistan* to the discount rate; in *China* (Taiwan) it relates to the rate charged by the Bank of Taiwan for overdrafts. *Call money rate* relates to inter-bank rate on money at call. *Fixed deposit rate* relates to rate paid by commercial banks on deposits of 12 months duration.

a. Post office saving accounts.   b. Against government securities.
c. Weighted average of tender rates on new bills issued within the period.
d. Yield of 3 per cent national development loan 1965-70 calculated to earliest redemption date.
e. Overdraft secured loans of other banks except Bank of Taiwan.

f. Period unknown.
g. Advances against government and trustee securities by the major scheduled banks.
h. 6 months deposits.
i. Yield of 3 per cent paper (running yield) to earliest redemption date.
j. Yield to maturity of 3 per cent bonds of 1938/75 on the Amsterdam Exchange, fully guaranteed by the Netherlands Government.
k. Loans on or discounts of bills preferentially treated by Bank of Japan.
m. Maximum money rates under the Temporary Money Rates Adjustment Law.
n. Weighted yield (simple rate of interest) to latest redemption date of medium dated government bonds issued during the period stated. Figure for 1951 relates to average of 4 months Sep-Dec; the figures shown for first and second quarter of 1952 relate to Jan and Jun respectively.
p. Yield to maturity of 3 per cent bonds of 1968.
q. Rate of the Reserve Bank of India which was the central banks at the time.

Left-margin fragments (cut-off column): Dec · 3.00 · 1.25 · 2.00 · 5.50 · 2.50 · 0.50 · 5.00 · 2.25 · 2.75 · 0.75 · 0.92 · 2.96 · .. · .. · .. · 3.50 · 2.62 · .. · 2.94 · 3.61 · 3.72 · 5.84 · 6.21 · 8.03 · .. · .. · 6.00 · 5.50 · 3.00 · 2.24 · 2.00 · 3.00 · 2.19 · ...ajor · ...tion · ...lam · of · ...ust- · ...late · ...ted. · ...res · Jun · ...s at

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	1952 II	1952 III	1952 IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
BURMA (Mn K.)													
Money supply	505§	610	596	650	..	606	722	*739*	*696*	..	..	..	..
Currency: Net active	335§	405	388	431	..	388	500	*497*	*448*	..	..	..	..
Deposit money	169§	205	208	219	..	218	222	242	246	..	255	261	..
Commercial banks													
Total deposits	199*	233	246	260	..	260	265	284	*301*	..	..	..	..
Assets: Cash	72*	109	69	53	..	52	50	75	*71*	..	*65*	*61*	..
Short term: Government	26	8	23	25	..	27	16	16	21	..	..	..	..
Other	67	60	100	153	..	151	194	166	150	..	..	..	..
Long term: Government	—	—	7	8	..	8	9	9	9	..	..	..	..
Union Bank of Burma													
Deposits: Total	108*	149	226	379	..	472	350	418	528	..	..	..	..
Government[a]	3§	2§	63	59	..	77	67	65	76	..	..	..	..
State Boards and Industries	102	46	141	274	..	340	240	290	390	..	457	408	..
Foreign assets: Total[b]	358§	505§	504	696	..	737	749	792	833	..	842	855	..
Local assets													
Short term: Government	6*	20	18	16	..	14	16	16	13	..	..	..	..
Other	—	—	—	—	..	—	2	1	—	..	..	..	..
Long term: Government	10*	10	13	13	..	12	10	10	10	..	..	..	..
Bank clearings	151	128	138	151	..	142	171	186	198	..	173	144	..
Business and individuals	106	100	112	128	..	121	144	159	169	..	142	125	..
Government	46	28	26	23	..	21	28	27	17	..	31	19	..
CAMBODIA, LAOS & VIET-NAM (Mn Pr.)													
Money supply													
Notes: Total issued	3,497§	3,843§	4,523	5,762	..	6,363	..	..	..				
Commercial banks													
Total deposits	1,126	1,284	1,616	2,178	..	2,311	2,517	3,090	2,962n	..	..	..	..
Assets: Short term	338	600	707	724	..	891	1,082	1,198	1,306n	..	..	..	..
CEYLON (Mn Rs.)													
Money supply	607§	649§	746	1,012	941	1,005	998	949	914	904	909	907	894
Currency: Net active	241§	244§	271	361	363	374	368	364	362	358	356	361	357
Deposit money	366§	406§	475	651	578	631	629	584	552	546	553	546	538
Commercial banks													
Total deposits	641k	687	660	809	736	715	782	737	722	702	713	707	686
Assets: Cash	269k	284	151	209	177	212	192	197	163	154	164	142	155
Short term	127k	137	205	270	278	269	264	278	281	290	270	297	303
Long term	193k	230	187	218	236	220	224	225	251	243	246	243	240
Central Bank of Ceylon													
Deposit: Total	..	..	189	250	173	253	221	179	148	144	153	138	140
Government	..	..	20	54	17	59	45	8	10	6	5	6	7
Foreign assets: Total	..	..	533	660	527	678	633	553	499	423	444	424	401
Local assets													
Short term: Government	..	..	14	14	36	14	16	32	24	73	61	74	85
Long term: Government	..	..	4	2	35	3	3	24	50	64	61	56	75
Bank clearings	396	461	549	692	688	696	686	680	700	685	729	630	696
CHINA: Taiwan (Mn NT$)													
Money supply	..	199*	474	965	1,268	1,124	1,196	1,226	1,260	1,388	1,303	1,372	1,491
Currency: Total issued	..	124*	249	396	569	450	518	553	566	638	586	623	705
Deposit money	..	75*	225	569	699	673	677	673	694	750	717	748	786
Other banks[c]													
Total deposits	..	38*	85	228	..	321	404	594	711	..	741	730	..
Assets: Cash[d]	..	122*	31	92	..	146	164	321	399	..	391	330	..
Total loans	..	27*	57	121	..	155	203	246	320	..	336	373	..
Bank of Taiwan													
Deposits: Total	..	122*	431	733	1,209	900	981	1,201	1,309	1,343	1,354	1,319	1,355
Government	..	76*	354	588	825	713	766	811	826	897	868	895	928
Local assets: Total loans	..	264*	847	520	906	637	781	847	909	1,087	1,032	1,083	1,146
Government loans	..	234*	797	447	839	561	692	776	853	1,035	974	1,024	1,106
Bank clearings	..	83*	138	418	854	666	706	809	850	1,050	973	988	1,190
HONG KONG (Mn HK$)													
Money supply													
Notes: Total issued	778	840	803	805	799	801	799	798	798	799	799	796	802
Bank clearings	689	917	1,199	1,506	1,195	1,393	1,291	1,104	1,214	1,172	1,156	1,110	1,244

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
INDIA (1000 Mn Rs.)													
Money supply	21.65	19.44	19.28	19.83	18.40	18.82	18.91	18.71	18.10	17.88	17.84	17.94	17.86
Currency: Net active	13.58	12.38	12.49	13.04	12.15	12.29	12.47	12.41	11.91	11.80	11.68	11.78	11.94
Deposit money	8.07	7.06	6.79	6.79	6.25	6.53	6.44	6.30	6.19	6.08	6.16	6.16	5.92
Scheduled banks													
Total deposits	9.90	8.85	8.71	8.71	8.61	8.54	8.61	8.54	8.69	8.58	8.63	8.63	8.48
Assets: Cash	1.28	1.04	0.98	0.99	0.86	0.99	0.78	0.82	0.96	0.87	0.96	0.87	0.79
Short term	4.33	4.47	4.40	5.31	5.31	5.24	5.88	5.57	5.01	4.77	4.76	4.70	4.85
Long term	4.65ʲ	3.74	3.73	3.33	..	3.33	3.18	3.18	3.27	..	3.41	3.49	..
Reserve Bank of India													
Deposits: Total	4.29	3.10	2.94	3.27	2.77	3.44	3.22	2.43	2.56	2.85	2.88	2.85	2.93
Government	2.57	1.75	1.68	1.96	1.60	2.17	2.09	1.29	1.31	1.72	1.67	1.72	1.78
Foreign assets: Total	13.74	8.95	8.68	8.76	7.43	8.25	7.84	7.30	7.21	7.38	7.33	7.35	7.46
Banking Department	3.44	1.87	2.08	2.00	1.34	1.97	1.44	0.94	1.38	1.60	1.55	1.57	1.67
Issuing Department	10.30	7.08	6.60	6.76	6.09	6.28	6.40	6.36	5.83	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.78
Local assets:													
Short term: Government	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Others	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.16	0.29	0.18	0.50	0.40	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.20
Long term: Total	2.83	5.00	5.21	5.83	5.52	5.71	5.69	5.41	5.51	5.49	5.50	5.50	5.49
Banking Department	0.75	1.00	0.76	0.95	0.91	1.03	1.02	0.76	0.88	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99
Issuing Department	2.08	4.00	4.45	4.88	4.61	4.68	4.67	4.65	4.63	4.50	4.51	4.50	4.50
Bank clearings	5.55	5.27	5.25	6.56	5.71	6.31	6.59	5.58	5.45	5.24	5.30	4.93	5.48
INDONESIA (Mn Rp.)													
Money supply	2,828§	3,310§	3,467¶	4,810	..	5,003	5,195	5,995	6,033	..	6,123	6,367	..
Currency: Net active	1,463§	1,747§	2,081¶	3,006	..	3,231	3,330	3,705	3,095	..	3,910	4,055	..
Deposit money	1,365§	1,563§	1,386¶	1,806	..	1,772	1,865	2,270	2,129	..	2,213	2,312	..
Bank of Java													
Deposits: Total	902ᵏ	729ᵏ	997ᵏ	903	1,563	798	1,066	1,678	1,841	1,666	1,636	1,648	1,714
Foreign assets: Total	502ᵏ	531ᵏ	725ᵏ	1,743	2,753	1,915	2,761	3,441	2,777	2,034	2,237	2,074	1,790
Local assets:													
Short term: Government	916§	972	2,007	1,957	2,902	1,425	1,855	2,318	3,559	3,878	3,327	3,752	4,555
Others	..	70	138	420	530	585	611	235	533	742	763	738	726
JAPAN													
Money supply	572	690	809	1,063	1,307	1,138	1,198	1,237	1,321	1,473	1,374	1,408	1,636
Notes: Net active	338§	294*	315	397	443	434	431	427	430	484	443	455	554
Deposit money	234	396	494	665	864	704	767	810	890	989	931	953	1,082
All banks except Bank of Japan													
Total deposits	326	614	893	1,274	1,817	1,411	1,565	1,723	1,881	2,098	1,999	2,071	2,224
Assets: Cash	..	23§	22	28	37	28	37	36	38	36	41	39	29
Short term	248	497	826	1,248	..	1,470	1,545	1,648	1,795	..	1,880	1,932	..
Long term	68	115	117	155	204	171	180	196	210	228	220	226	236
Bank of Japan													
Deposits: Total	30	57	57	143	111	84	96	89	114	146	144	143	151
Government	10	35	38	119	71	57	71	55	74	88	88	83	92
Local assets:													
Short term: Government	69	94	78	44	39	41	39	38	38	38	38	38	38
Others	55	78	123	180	241	226	221	224	286	234	250	230	223
Long term: Government	154	182	144	118	146	98	93	148	124	218	163	203	286
Bank clearings	236	549	808	1,232	..	1,346	1,265	1,474	1,661	2,099	1,954	1,844	2,490
KOREA, south (1000 Mn W.)													
Money supply	43.0¶	68.4¶	178.6¶	500.2¶	866.6	649.8§	700.8	755.5	899.9	1,110.1	1,015.9	1,101.1	1,213.3
Notes: Net active	31.2¶	47.3¶	146.7¶	428.5¶	692.2	539.3§	577.4	606.2	698.2	887.0	811.2	875.6	974.3
Deposit money	11.8¶	21.1¶	23.9¶	71.8¶	174.4	110.5§	123.4	149.3	201.7	223.1	204.7	225.5	239.0
All Banks													
Total deposits	32.9	56.9	56.7ᵐ	123.1	349.6	191.0	242.2	316.1	391.0	449.1	397.2	442.4	507.7
Assets: Cash	8.3	15.4	6.2ᵐ	27.7	..	39.1	38.7	71.3	81.0	..	76.0	..	..
Short term: Others	28.4	45.6	79.7ᵐ	105.4	347.4	171.4	218.5	268.9	401.9	500.4	432.2	491.6	577.6
Long term: Government	..	..	3.6ᵐ	3.2	10.8	5.3	6.6	7.7	10.9	17.8	25.3	13.7	14.5
Others	1.6	1.9	1.3ᵐ	4.9	11.6	7.1	8.4	9.5	12.7	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.2
Bank of Korea													
Deposits: Totalᵉ	5.2	7.9	201.3*	385.7	780.9	616.9	655.1	730.8	801.8	936.0	759.7	967.2	1,081.0
Government	..	..	186.2*	300.6	527.9	479.5	476.1	566.5	538.9	530.2	429.9	582.7	577.9
Foreign assets: Total	..	..	58.5*	98.5	267.6	187.9	227.4	202.3	232.3	408.1	314.8	430.9	478.7
Local assets:													
Short term: Government	..	..	209.0*	367.1	337.6	384.4	385.4	434.8	352.9	177.2	155.9	160.2	215.6
U.N. Forces	..	..	28.8*	234.4	693.1	385.5	505.9	610.8	740.1	915.8	842.0	927.1	978.2
Others	8.2	13.4	49.4*	103.1	461.7	200.5	258.7	321.3	522.9	743.8	657.9	734.8	838.6
Long term: Government	..	..	3.3*	4.0	2.1	2.8	1.1	0.9	2.7	3.8	4.5	4.5	2.4
Bank clearings	20.6	39.9	40.8	239.8	1,369.0	489.7	630.7	1,003.6	1,533.5	2,308.0	2,109.6	2,090.6	2,723.7
MALAYA (Mn M$)													
Money supply	899§	887§	1,402§	1,724¶	..	1,731§	1,686§	1,564§	1,563§	..	..	..	..
Currency: Net activeᶠ	302§	311§	515§	629¶	..	654§	635§	618§	617§	..	..	..	..
Deposit money	598§	576§	887§	1,095¶	983	1,077§	1,051§	946§	946§	989	968	949	989
All Banks													
Total deposits	678§	684§	1,041§	1,265	1,228	1,281	1,246	1,223	1,209	1,234	1,239	1,252	1,212
Assets: Cashᵍ	98§	91§	112§	104	155	103	128	164	166	161	168	164	152
Short term	339§	393§	574§	677	549	676	713	499	488	495	485	502	498
Long term	127§	138§	137§	146	148	155	158	160	139	138	135	141	137
Debits to current deposits	..	..	..	4,167	3,396	4,210	3,713	3,248	3,365	3,257	3,129	3,091	3,552

15. CURRENCY AND BANKING *(Cont'd)*   **FINANCE**

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1951 IV	1952 I	II	III	IV	Oct	Nov	Dec
PAKISTAN (Mn Rs.)													
Money supply	2,386*	2,741	2,848	3,347	..	3,606	3,717	3,477	..	3,257	3,218	3,270	3,283
Currency: In circulation	1,333*	1,741	1,794	2,162	..	2,325	2,454	2,274	..	2,111	2,073	2,114	2,145
Deposit money	1,053*	1,000	1,055	1,185	1,202	1,281	1,263	1,203	1,197	1,146	1,145	1,156	1,138
Scheduled banks													
Total deposits	1,092*	1,071	1,180	1,393	1,419	1,499	1,480	1,422	1,393	1,381	1,356	1,388	1,400
Assets: Cash	220*	204	149	200	150	211	158	151	156	134	128	124	151
Short term	322*	428	562	706	824	774	927	831	761	779	780	764	792
State Bank of Pakistan													
Deposits: Total	1,164*	1,015	792	969	647	870	838	701	494	555	594	547	525
Government	912*	794	604	758	492	663	674	548	325	420	459	415	386
Foreign assets:													
Banking Department	1,009*	722	344	582	..	503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Issuing Department	1,204*	1,618	1,278	1,380	1,267	1,527	1,610	1,426	1,088	943	946	950	933
Local assets:													
Short term: Government	117*	111	103	86	96	99	101	98	33	153	152	152	156
Others	..	3	37	52	116	74	155	150	100	61	74	35	73
Long term:													
Banking Department	32*	178	269	232	313	194	265	371	309	306	336	328	255
Issuing Department	25*	97	469	689	812	698	732	699	820	999	945	992	1,059
Bank clearingsh	326*	334	460	551	..	587	628	481	495	..	496	..	..
PHILIPPINES (Mn P.)													
Money supply	1,145§	978§	1,138	1,119	..	1,044	1,038	1,025	1,028	..	..	..	..
Currency: Net active	571§	565§	596	659	..	630	619	591	577	..	..	..	..
Deposit money	574§	414§	543	460	..	413	419	434	451	..	..	..	..
Commercial banks													
Total deposits	870§	818	827	834	..	804	811	839	857	..	..	..	..
Assets: Cash	313	203	209	156	..	111	122	123	139	..	..	..	..
Short term	..	563	536	606	..	669	733	694	..	..	..	..	..
Long term	..	84	62	70	..	66	48	55	..	..	..	..	..
Central Bank of Philippines													
Deposits: Total	..	144	164	212	250	236	245	251	270	236	267	235	206
Foreign assets: Total	400	607	483	539	479	499	486	490	473	466	473	471	454
Local assets:													
Short term: Others	..	30	63	40	42	45	50	25	43	51	48	50	54
Long term	..	20	130	210	235	235	240	235	233	233	232	232	235
Bank clearings	381	443	462	457	..	465	491	497	..	..	..	..	..
Debits to checking account	772	723	674	733	..	710	732	724	..	..	..	..	..
THAILAND (Mn baht)													
Money supply	2,881§	3,107§	3,380	4,494	..	4,787	5,015	4,773	..	..	..	..	..
Currency: In circulation	2,205§	2,364§	2,607	3,452	..	3,636	3,914	3,667	..	..	..	..	..
Deposit money	676§	743§	773	1,043	..	1,152	1,101	1,106	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial banks													
Total deposits	786	829	867	1,128	..	1,264	1,235	1,270	..	..	..	..	..
Assets: Cash	369	330	274	433	..	502	407	425	..	..	..	..	..
Short term: Government	49	25	8	17	..	23	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
Others	357	521	601	697	..	724	843	846	..	..	..	..	..
Long term Government	102	101	96	98	..	109	100	97	..	..	..	..	..
Others	1	1	2	3	..	3	3	4	5	..	..	..	..
Bank of Thailand													
Deposits: Total	717	1,166	1,447	1,724	2,068	1,934	1,786	1,970	2,161	2,355	2,304	2,381	2,380
Government	338	444	455	427	372	492	356	363	369	400	354	448	396
Foreign assets: Total	2,180§	2,720*	3,208	4,135	4,501	4,499	4,665	4,481	4,414	4,483	4,525	4,518	4,406
Local assets:													
Short term: Governmentp	350	441	774	1,283	1,677	1,289	1,427	1,525	1,787	1,967	1,855	1,970	2,078
Others	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long term:													
Banking Department	5	150	137	145	154	141	140	141	138	196	136	216	236
Bank clearings	774	1,112	1,544	2,057	2,270	2,253	2,515	2,164	2,005	2,397	2,301	2,120	2,770
Debits to sight deposit	..	1,447§	1,973	2,786	..	2,980	3,185	2,823	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL NOTES: All figures, excepting bank clearings, relate to end of month figures and their averages; bank clearings relate to monthly totals and their averages. *Net Active Currency:* Total currency outstanding less holdings in all banks including the central bank and in government treasuries. *Currency in circulation:* Total currency outstanding less holdings in all banks including the central bank. *Deposit money:* Deposits in all banks (including central bank) withdrawable by cheques but excluding inter-bank liabilities and central government deposits. *Cash of commercial banks:* Cash and balances with central bank. *Short term assets:* Short term assets such as loans, advances and bills discounted. *Long term assets:* Securities, bonds, debentures, etc. *Bank clearings:* Total value of cheques and other collection items cleared through clearing houses.

a. Deposits of central government includes ECA counterpart fund.

b. Includes foreign assets of the Burma Currency Board. The assets and liabilities of the Board were taken over by the Union Bank of Burma in Jul 1952.
c. Includes the Land Bank, Cooperative Treasury and three commercial banks.
d. Balance with Bank of Taiwan only.
e. Figures for 1948 exclude treasury deposits, government deposits in foreign currency and special deposits for counterpart fund.
f. Figures include British Borneo.   h. Cash in hand only.
i. Figures relate in 1948 and 1949 for 3 clearing houses in principal towns and as from 1950 for clearing houses in 4 towns; the clearings in the 3 towns being Rs. 362 and Rs. 461 million in 1950 and 1951.
j. Average of Sep-Dec.
k. Mar.
m. Average of Jan-Apr.
n. Average of Jul-Aug.
p. Treasury bills only from 1948 to 1951.

TRADE AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED AND/OR FINALIZED DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER 1952 AND THE FIRST QUARTER 1953

I. ECAFE INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Contracting parties	Period valid	Value of trade and types of commodities	Method of trade and payment	Remarks
China (Mainland) Japan	30 June 1953	The total trade for each direction of £30 million as stipulated in the original agreement: China exports coal, soybeans, manganese ore, iron ore, bristles under category A (40 per cent of toal), salt, groundnuts, wood oil, raw cotton, wool, etc. under category B (30 per cent) and cotton seed cakes, gypsum, liquorice, cotton waste, etc. under category C (30 per cent) in exchange for Japanese imports of iron and steel materials, copper, aluminium ingots etc. under category A (40 per cent of total), textile machinery and parts, locomotives, hauling machines, trucks, electric equipment and materials etc. under category B (30 per cent), and agricultural machinery, bicycles, automobile parts, typewriters, calculating machines, microscopes, measuring instruments, rollers, fertilizers, rayon yarn and cloth, dyestuff, photographic equipment and materials etc. under category C (30 per cent).	Barter.	Protocol signed on 31 December 1952 to extend the original Sino-Japanese trade agreement concluded on 1 June 1952 between the Chairman of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade and representatives from (1) Japanese Delegation to the Moscow International Economic Conference held on 3-12 April 1952, (2) Committee for the Promotion of Sino-Japanese Trade and (3) Japanese Federation of Diet members for the promotion of Sino-Japanese Trade. Original agreement provided for extension of period if total quota of trade by end of 1952 had not as yet been fully utilized.
China (Mainland) — Mongolian People's Republic	Unspecified	The general Agreement of Economic and Cultural Cooperation was signed in Peking on 4 October 1952 between the two governments in the spirit of which a Postal and a Tele-communications agreement were signed in Peking on 16 January 1953.		
China (Mainland) — Pakistan	Unspecified	China exports 200,000 tons of coal in exchange for 10,000 tons of raw cotton from Pakistan.	Unspecified, probably barter.	Signed on 14 March 1953 at Karachi. Begun through a trial consignment of 40,000 tons of coal from a Chinese state-owned colliery in early 1952 to a private Pakistan concern.
India — Pakistan	3 years beginning July 1953	Pakistan exports 1.8 million bales of raw jute with the provision that the quantity may go up to 2.5 million bales for which the Indian government will issue import licences in each of the three jute years beginning July. India exports coal by rail to Pakistan. Although the exact quantity of coal export and its duration have not been mentioned, it is reported India will supply up to 80,000 tons of coal per month for 3 years. India has also agreed to release 500 of the 1,500 rail wagons to facilitate the transport of coal to Pakistan.	Issuance of licences. Payment in national currency.	Effective 25 March 1953 Pakistan abolishes export duty on raw jute to India and reduces export duty on loose jute. India abolishes the surcharge on coal export to Pakistan. Pakistan also brings down the import duty per foot of exposed movie film imported into Pakistan from India to the same level as such import from other countries.
India — Pakistan	8 August 1952—31 June 1953	Total value of trade for each direction has not been fixed. In schedule A India agrees to make available to Pakistan 26 items, including pig iron, iron and steel products (railway equipments and spare parts and heavy structural steel), timber for housing and railway slipper, mustard oil, herb and indigenous medicine, beedi leaves and beedi tobacco, spices, textile machinery and spare parts, road rollers, etc. In schedule B Pakistan agrees to make available to India I million pieces of raw cow hides, 2,000 pieces of raw buffalo hides, 2,000 pieces of raw sheep and goat skins, 20 million rupees worth of fish, poultry and eggs, 1 million rupees worth of bamboo, 3 million rupees worth of spices, 1 million rupees worth of printed book, magazines, 5,000 rupees worth of firewood and unspecified quantity and value of tallow and 800,000 rupees worth of herb. Jute and coal have not been entered in the schedule.	The two contracting parties agree to consult each other in respect of any matter arising from or in connection with the flow of goods between the two countries, including the alteration, amendment or addition to the prescribed schedule. Both parties have agreed that licences issued to either country for imports from or exports to sterling or other soft currency area will also be valid for India and Pakistan as the case may be.	Signed on 5 August 1952.
Japan — Philippines	Through 31 May 1953	The pattern of trade follows the previous agreement (see *Bulletin*, Vol. 1 No. 2, Second quarter 1950 and Vol. 3, No. 3, 1952).	Same as the original agreement concluded in June 1950.	This is the fourth extension pending a new trade and financial agreement to be concluded in the near future. Philippine's exports to Japan during 1950 through August 1952 amounted to 136.5 million pesos, and its imports from Japan totaled 111.3 million pesos; thus giving an export balance of 25.2 million pesos in favour of the Philippines.
Pakistan — Indonesia	Probably from one year February 1953 onwards	Total value of trade has not been specified. Pakistan exports surgical instruments, raw cotton, and sport equipments in exchange for oil products, timber, tin and rubber from Indonesia.	Not specified. It is likely trade will be conducted through normal commercial channel.	Signed on 8 February 1953 at Karachi.

TRADE AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED AND/OR FINALIZED DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER 1952

AND THE FIRST QUARTER 1953

II. ECAFE COUNTRIES—EXTRA-REGIONAL COUNTRIES

Contracting parties	Period valid	Value of trade and types of commodities	Method of trade and payment	Remarks
Ceylon— Federal Republic of Germany	Not available	No ceiling in total value of goods has been specified. It is the intention of the two contracting parties to encourage the freest possible exchange of goods.	Information on this is not available. It is likely that trade will be allowed to flow through normal commercial channel.	In the first six months of 1952 Ceylon exported goods to the value of 14.5 million rupees and imported from Federal Republic of Germany 8.8 million rupees worth of goods. This agreement was signed in November 1952.
China (Mainland)— Bulgaria	Through 1953	China exports non-ferrous metals, cotton and other important materials in exchange for machines, electric appliances, chemical products and other commodities. Total value of trade as stipulated in this agreement is expected to exceed that of 1952 by 70 per cent.	Probably on barter basis.	Signed in Peking on 3 December 1952.
China (Mainland)— Hungary	For the year 1953	China exports minerals, soybeans, grains and other agricultural products, and general commodities in exchange for machinery, tele-communication equipment, and general commodities. The total value of trade to be exchanged is aimed at an increase of 51.7% over the value of trade in the previous year.	Trade will be conducted by barter.	Signed on 30 March 1953.
China (Taiwan)— Federal Republic of Germany	Probably one year (Negotiation stage)	Total value of trade for each direction is expected to develop to $20 million. China (Taiwan) expects to export chiefly sugar and lesser products including camphor, citronella oil, ramie and tea in exchange for pharmaceutical, machinery, precision tools and instruments.	Method of payment is likely to be on dollar open account basis.	Negotiation commenced in Bonn, Germany during late 1952.
China (Taiwan)— Federal Republic of Germany	Not specified.	China exports 20,000 metric tons of sugar in exchange for chemical fertilizers from the Federal Republic of Germany.	Barter.	Signed in late 1952 by the Government owned Taiwan Sugar Corporation.
China (Taiwan)— United States	3 years, beginning 1953	China exports 30,000 metric tons of molasses annually.	Bulk purchase. Probably for cash.	Signed in September 1952 by the Government owned Taiwan Sugar Corporation.
India— Italy	Probably one year from April 1952 onward	India exports linseed oil, spices, tea, coffee, cocoa, goat and sheep skins, manganese ore, kynite ore, chrome ore, bauxite, mica, coal, drugs and medicine, and other pharmaceutical products in exchange for Italy's drilling machine, welding electrodes machinery for various industries, electric transformers, generators and motors, machine tool and X-ray tubes. Other items include silkworm, seed, chemicals and chemical products, cinema film etc. No total value for each direction of trade is fixed.	Trade is to be conducted through normal commercial channel. Both governments have agreed to afford each other facilities for the promotion of trade between the two countries.	Signed on 7 April 1952. This is the first post-war trade agreement concluded between India and Italy.
Indonesia— Federal Republic of Germany	Under negotiation	(See Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 3 third Quarter 1951).	Indonesia's basic policy in this new negotiation is to have Indonesian enterprises play an important role in both import and export fields as early as possible. The question of direct payment and direct transportation and the import of capital goods were to be thoroughly discussed.	Negotiation begun in Djakarta on 23 February 1953. Previous agreement expired at the end of 1952.
Indonesia— Norway	Negotiation stage	Indonesia will import fish products from Norway and will export tropical raw materials. (See Bulletin, Vol. 3 No. 1 and 2, January—June 1952).	Not specified. As Norway is a member of European Payments Union, any adverse balance at the end of the trading period agreed upon will be settled within the frame work of the Union.	At the end of December 1952, 80 million guilders of export quota from Indonesia had been realized, whereas Indonesia imported only 1.4 million of the 6.6 million guilders of the import quota from Norway.
Indonesia— Switzerland	1 October 1952—30 September 1953	The value of trade and range of commodities will be as circumstances demand. There is no stipulation as to individual prices of commodities involved in the exchange.	Trade will be conducted through normal commercial channel. Payment will be made through the office of the European Payments Union under the Switzerland-Netherlands payments agreement of 24 October 1945.	The agreement was signed in Djakarta on 27 September to become effective on 1 October 1952 onwards. It may be extended by mutual consent.
Japan— Italy	From 10 January 1953 to 9 January 1954	Value of trade is fixed at $15 million for each direction. Japan exports chiefly iron and steel product, textiles, agricultuural and marine product and chemicals. Italy exports polished rice, salt, chemicals and machinery and parts.	Trade will be conducted on a dollar open account basis, and any balance above $1 million is to be paid on demand of the creditor party.	Prior to this agreement trade between Japan and Italy was conducted on a dollar cash basis. Signed on 27 December 1952 to take effect as from 10 January 1953.
Pakistan— Belgium	15 March 1952 to 14 March 1953	Pakistan exports raw jute, raw cotton and bones (crushed) in exchange for imports of cotton yarn, iron and steel, copper, zinc, lead, tin, miscellaneous appliances and equipments from Belgium.	Most favoured nation treatment to be granted. Payments will be made according to the provisions of any monetary agreement applicable to payments between the contracting parties.	Not yet ratified.

TRADE AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED AND/OR FINALIZED DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER 1952

AND THE FIRST QUARTER 1953—(*Cont'd.*)

II. ECAFE COUNTRIES—EXTRA-REGIONAL COUNTRIES—Continued.

Contracting parties	Period valid	Value of trade and types of commodities	Method of trade and payment	Remarks
Pakistan— Federal Republic of Germany	Till 30 June 1953	(*See Bulletin* Vol. 3 No. 1 and 2 for first half 1952).	(*See Bulletin* Vol. 3 No. 1 and 2 for first half 1952).	As a result of Pakistan cancellation of open general licences, this new agreement modifying the existing one for the period 1 July 1952—30 June 1953, became necessary in order to facilitate trading. Pakistan will treat imports from Federal Republic of Germany as favourably as those from other soft currency areas. The Federal Republic of Germany will not restrict import or export items included in the May agreement. Banking facilities between the countries will also be improved. Signed some time in December 1952.
Pakistan— Iraq	Up to 31 March 1953	Agreed value not specified. Pakistan exports tea, raw cotton, Hurricane lamps, electric lamps, hand tools, soda ash, Potassium Nitrate, sports goods, gut, etc. In exchange for 55 lakhs rupees for dates only, tobacco, cigarettes, gall-nuts, Horses.	Trade is to be conducted through normal channels. All payments and charges are made or discharged in sterling.	
Thailand— United Kingdom	Through 1953	Thailand exports 320,000 tons of rice from its 1953 crop to British territories in South East Asia and Hong Kong.	Issuance of licence. Payment in pound sterling.	